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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST — NATIONAL — Weekly Newspaper IN THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO OHIO: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1896. VOL. LXIV: NO. 52.

Poetry.

A DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION.

Her grandsire never won at Bunker Hill
Brave mention as a minute man so true,
Nor did he stand like graven image still
Where red-coats' bullets sped the thin ranks through.

No history makes record that he led
A charge at Brandywine with resolution,
And yet I call my charming Winifred:
"A noble Daughter of the Revolution."

I've never found where her ancestral sires
The independent colonies defended,
Nor fanned to flames the patriotic fires.
Nor stayed the wrath of tories much offended.

But Winifred's a cycling-maid, and so
The problem grows quite easy in solution,
She, clinging to her wheel in weal or woe,
Becomes a "Daughter of the Revolution."
—Copyright.

LINES TO LYDIA.

Oh, Lydia, fairest of the fair,
What would I give for one sweet smile—
For one sweet smile from thee!
I'd journey many a weary mile
Thy face alone to see.

Oh, Lydia, fairest of the fair,
I would, I would that thou couldst know
The love that is pent up in me,
But we are strangers, dear, and, oh,
Perhaps are doomed to always be.

Oh, Lydia, fairest of the fair,
In secret I have worshiped thee;
Around thee I have built a shrine,
Yet thou hast never heard of me—
And shall I ever call thee mine?
APPENDIX.

Oh, Lydia, once I called thee fair,
An angel I had pictured there,
But that was, as the reader sees,
Ere you asked "what was eatin' " me—
Slow music and the curtain, please.
—Cleveland Leader.

WHEN ALL THE WORLD IS YOUNG, LAD.

When all the world is young, lad,
And all the trees are green;
And every goose a swan, lad,
And every lass a queen;
Then hey for boot and horse, lad,
And round the world away;
Young blood must have its course, lad,
And every dog his day.

When all the world is old, lad,
And all the trees are brown;
And all the sport is stale, lad,
And all the wheels run down;
Creep home and take your place there,
The spent and maimed among;
God grant you find one face there
You loved when all was young.
—Charles Kingsley.

Miscellany.

FORTIFYING STRATEGIC POINTS.

England Strengthening Places Along the Canadian Pacific.

Having made Victoria and Esquimault harbors impregnable the British war office is now taking another step in making Esquimault one of the strongest strategetic points in the empire, says an exchange. In a letter from Admiral Stephenson, it was stated that the ships in the North Pacific squadron would be soon replaced by modern warships, among them being at least one of the first class, like the Powerful or Terrible. Not only that, but it is intended to fortify every pregnable point along the line of the Canadian Pacific railroad. The north Atlantic fleet is also to be greatly strengthened and the object of fortifying the railroad is to render cooperation between the two seaboards practically certain in case of war.

The Atlantic fleet has been accustomed to summer at Halifax and winter in the West Indies and the Pacific fleet spends the summer at either Callao or Honolulu, staying the rest of the time at Esquimault. Now there will be two fleets in the Atlantic, one at both Jamaca and Halifax, and the Pacific squadron will remain all the year round at Esquimault. When the changes are complete 5,000 men will be in service at Victoria. Just what this move portends no one here knows.

DISCARDED CHIMNEYS.

A Definite Vacuum is Now Held Upon All Fires.

One of the most remarkable changes noted at present in the manufacturing industry is the giving up of the chimney to produce draught, and though, of course, a chimney offers so simple and efficient a means of making the requisite draught for the fire, it is stated that in one of the large works of England—locality not mentioned—chimneys have been discarded and a definite vacuum is held upon all fires. In this way the products of combustion and destructive distillation which result from the burning of coal and carbonaceous matter are collected, condensed, and worked up. One of the methods noted as attracting attention in Germany consists in sucking the gases of the furnaces away and allowing them to pass through water in the form of small bubbles, which removes the soot and some of the products of combustion, the gases being then led to a gasometer, from which they are drawn in the process of utilization. A manufacture of this kind, it is urged, can easily extend pipes in any direction and draw the gases of combustion from other manufacturers—the purification of the atmosphere thus assured being another important result.—New York Sun.

Escaped.

"Aren't you late in getting home from Sunday school, Bobby?"

"Well, I guess! There was a man there who made an all-day speech and I thought he would never get out."

"Who was he?"

"Aw, I forgot his name; but he was an escaped missionary."—Judge.

Never.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—"This paper speaks of a belle at one of the resorts who sweeps everything before her."

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—"Isn't that all right?"

"Well, I never yet saw a girl wear a dress that would sweep that way."—Yonkers Statesman.

REPREHENSIBLE.

Youngster Furnishes Some Entertainment for the Passengers.

They were mother and son. She, a womanly little woman about 27 years of age, while he, the spoiled and only child, aged about six. As they seated themselves in the cabin one could easily observe that the mother's thoughts were not of her surroundings, but elsewhere, while the child, probably its first trip on a ferryboat, was restless and most observing.

The child said nothing, but did considerable squirming in his seat until the gong rang in the engine room for the boat to start, when, with awe in his voice, and his large, brown eyes open to their full extent, he said, in a stage whisper that could be heard by every one within the cabin:

"What's that?"

"That's the gong for the boat to start."

"Who makes the gong go?"

"The captain."

"What does he make the gong go for?"

"So the engineer can start the boat."

"What does he want to start the boat for?"

"So we can go to the other side."

"What do we want to go to the other side for?"

"Oh, don't ask so many questions. Look out of the window and see all the water."

"Is that water?"

"Yes, dear."

"Golly, waat a big drink!"

(After a silence)—"Ma?"

"Yes, dear."

"How did all the water get there?"

"God placed it there, my dear."

"What did He put it there for? Didn't He have any other place to put it?"

"I'm sure I don't know."

(After a moment's thought)—"Oh, I know why He put it there!"

"Yes."

"Yes; so the boats could run across."

(After a long silence, looking intently at his mother's hat)—"Ma?"

"Well, dear?"

"You trimmed that hat, didn't you?"

"Sh-sh-sh!"

"Well, you did."

"Keep still, and don't bother me, or I shall be compelled to whip you."

"But you did trim it, 'cause I seed you." (As she jerks his arm)—"Keep still!"

"But you did trim it, just the same, and you know it."

"Will you keep still?"

(Between his sobs)—"Well, didn't you trim it?"

"I'll whip you good if you don't keep still."

"Well, you trimmed it, just the same."

As the mother boxed the child's ears and dragged him on to the deck, we could hear through his boo-hoos: "Well, you did trim it, and you know you did, 'cause I seed you."—San Francisco Wave.

THEIR HONEYMOON TRIP.

The Elevator Was "Skeery," but It Carried Them Safely.

They were on their bridal tour, as was obvious by their demeanor, when they stepped into the elevator in the Majestic building. Formerly, the City Hall tower used to be the Detroit attraction for visiting couples, says the Free Press, but the tall structure opposite now claims precedence. The elevator man grinned as they stepped into the car.

"Now, don't you get frightened, Jane," suggested the groom.

"Go 'long, John. What you take me for?"

They were the only passengers, and the elevator man asked:

"Where you going?"

"The roof. We's flying high to-day, eh, Jane?"

"Yes, we are—Oh, Ouch! Dear me!"

The elevator man, appreciating the situation, grasped the lever and "let 'er' go." They reached the roof in just two seconds, the groom white and nervous and Jane clinging to him hysterically.

"Roof!" yelled the elevator man.

They stepped out and the car shot down. They remained up there for some time, when finally Jane calculated it was time to go, if they were to catch their train home. The honeymoon had been all sunshine and the roof of the Majestic building had given them something to tell about for many a day. They waited patiently for the elevator, and when it appeared, Jane hesitated.

"Looks mighty skeery, John," she said.

"Sho! come along."

"Do you think it safe?"

"Am I not with you, Jane?"

This argument was irresistible and Jane tremblingly stepped into the car. The elevator man banged the door shut.

"Seems all right when you're once in," remarked the groom.

"Course it is."

"How'd ye be skeered! Now—if—Help. Goodness me! John! John!"

It went down with a rush. They could just stagger out of the car, and when they reached the street Jane observed, in a faint voice:

"Wouldn't it 'a' been better, John, if we'd stuck to the City Hall, same as par and mar did when they come to town?"

PICNICS IN A TREE.

A Vigorous Oak Near the Town of Manthorpe, England.

Near the village of Manthorpe, in Lincolnshire, England, about seven miles from the town of Stamford, is a magnificent tree, the picture of which we reproduce from an English paper, The Christian Pictorial. This tree is

A PICNIC IN A TREE.

situated on a knoll in Bawthorpe park, and its immense size bears witness to an age of at least a thousand years. It is an oak tree, as may be readily seen, and its trunk has been hollowed out into a room where a dozen people can easily be seated at a table. It has been utilized for many years by picnic parties and outdoor gatherings. Upon the doorway many a traveler has cut his initials and the date of his visit. Old as the tree is it is still a vigorous and flourishing plant, and every year sends out its wealth of foliage.—The Golden Rule.

He Accepted It as Evidence.

The following good one is told at the expense of a prominent Fargo divine, who told some boys of the Bible lesson he was to read in the morning. The boys, finding the place, glued together the connecting pages. The next morning the minister read on the bottom of one page:

"When Noah was 120 years old he took unto himself a wife, who was"—turning the page—"140 cubits long, 40 cubits wide, built of gopher wood and covered with pitch inside and out."

He was naturally puzzled at this. He read it again, verified it, and then said: "My friends, this is the first time I ever saw this in the Bible, but I accept it as evidence of the assertion that we are fearfully and wonderfully made."—Grand Forks Northwest News.

A Change for the Better.

"I had hoped," said the chronic optimist, "that by the time I should see you again you might have experienced a change for the better."

"I have," said Dismal Dawson. "I plunked down a quarter for a plate o' beans yesterday, and got back 20 cents."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Perplexed Caller.

Mrs. Mulligan—"Do yez feel better this morning, Mrs. O'Toole?"

Mrs. O'Toole—"I do, an' then again I don't."

Mrs. Mulligan—"That's bad, for it's harrud to know whether ter say Oi'm sorry or glad."—Harper's Bazar.

A Hint.

A gentleman's linen cuff directed to the owner and stamped with a penny stamp recently went through the postoffice. It bore this message: "Please call and pay your washing bill.—Your Laundress."—Tit-Bits.

One of Uncle Eben's Facts.

"Folks that is allus lookin' foh trouble," said Uncle Eben, "hab jes' one ting ter brag about. Dey don' hahdly ebber git disappinted."—Washington Star.

A GREEK ACTRESS.

"SHE IS GREATER THAN I," IS DUSE'S OPINION OF HER.

May Come to New York—Her Name is Katherine Verony, and She is Little Known Outside Her Own Land.

"She is greater than I."

In these words did Eleonora Duse speak of a young actress whose name ever is unknown to playgoers here and in most of Europe, says the New York Press. Duse herself is considered by most critics of dramatic art to be the greatest actress of the day. And yet, if Duse speaks truth, and she is surely in a position to judge, the greatest of living actresses is an obscure Greek girl, named Katherine Verony.

Eleonora Duse saw this young woman at Athens in one of the dramas of Dumas fils. She had heard that Verony was an artist of great power, and was

VERONY.
Duse Says She's the Greatest Actress in the World.

curious. Of course, she did not expect to find anything more than the ordinary player of talent, and perhaps some promise of greatness in the future. But from the moment when Verony appeared on the stage Duse knew that she had found one of those supreme geniuses, two or three of whom appear in a century. The great Italian watched her unknown rival in astonishment. Never before had she seen such marvelous power of expression, such force with refinement, such insight into the subtle emotions of the character. And at the close those near Duse, who were waiting with interest for her verdict on their countrywoman, heard her sigh and say slowly and as though the words escaped her unconsciously: "She is greater than I."

Katherine Verony is now about 25 years old. She was born, of Greek parents, in Constantinople, where, as most people know, there is a large Hellenic population, and more than one theatre in which Greek plays are given.

The child showed dramatic talent at an early age, and before she was 12 years old had taken juvenile parts at some of the Greek theatres in Turkey. The stage became for her the only thing in life worth caring for, and she lost no opportunity of studying the methods of the best players that her situation allowed her to hear. It is a little known fact that in the rest of Europe and in America that during recent years there has been a remarkable renaissance of the drama in Greece and Turkey. Several playwrights have produced works, which, though, of course, far inferior to the tragedies and comedies of Euripides and Aristophanes, have been inspired by these great models, and are not unworthy of them. Pernardakis is the most distinguished of the modern Greek dramatists, and Mlle. Verony has appeared in several of his productions.

At present Verony has played only in Greece, Turkey and in the Greek cities of Asia Minor. She has received offers to appear in the great cities of Europe and America, but has hitherto refused, preferring, as she says, to play to audiences who speak the same language as herself. It is said, however, that it is probable that she has now consented to travel, and give playgoers in Paris, London and New York an opportunity to judge whether Duse's verdict was justified. Of the result there can be little doubt. It has been proven over and over again that ignorance of the language in which a play is given does not prevent large audiences being attracted and apparently enjoying it. The only necessity is that the drama should be one of which the plot is well known.

A Greek woman now visiting New York who has seen Verony play many times gives a Press reporter her impression of the actress. "Verony," said this woman, "charms and captivates the audience from the moment she appears, by her personal beauty, her majestic presence, her incomparable declamation and her clear and sweet voice, which touches the hearts of the oldest playgoers. She rivals what was claimed for Rachel in her power of making an audience forget they are watching a play and believe for the time that they are witnessing real events and emotions. Verony is particularly fine in the dramas of the modern French school, and in the emotional roles created by the younger Dumas she is seen to perfection."

In her own country the actress's impersonations suffer on account of lack of capable actors to support her in the minor characters. The revival of the Greek drama is at present, with the exception of herself, confined to the writing of plays, and able artists to produce them are very hard to find. With a first-class company there is no telling how great an impression Verony may be able to make, and Europe and America will await with interest the début of an artiste who is declared on such competent authority to be the greatest in the world.

AMONG THE PIRATES.

Story of a French Captain Captured by Moorish Outlaws.

Reuter's agent at Tangier, writing under date October 26, says:

The French warship D'Iberville returned here from the Riff coast on Thursday morning last with Captain Aubet, of the sailing ship Prosper Corin, who, it will be remembered, had been the pirate's prisoner for a fortnight. The captain has given the following account of his captivity:

"We were becalmed on the 7th instant at about twenty-four miles from shore. After a short time we saw a lot of boats approaching. They surrounded the ship and the majority of the men in them boarded her. When the Sevilla left, after attempting to tow the ship, and rescuing part of the crew who were prisoners in the pirates' boats, I was alone on board, with the exception of one man who had hidden himself on the approach of the pirates. When the steamer came near they compelled me to put on a Djillaba, no doubt to make the Spaniards believe that there were no Christians on board, and perhaps hoping I might be struck by one of the shots they fired at the pirates on the Prosper. There were nine or ten boats containing I should think fifty men. Of these about thirty boarded us. I was forced to steer the ship shorewards, and as they pointed their guns at me and flourished their knives in my face I understood they would kill me if I refused. Their object was to run her ashore, so that the work of pillaging would be easier. In this, however, they were disappointed, as when we were about fifteen miles from land the wind changed and they were obliged to take to their boats. They stripped the ship of everything portable and indicated their intention of taking me with them by prodding me in the back with the muzzles of their guns. When we reached the shore they made me carry a heavy load of their booty. Their village was situated in the top of the high hill which it took us nearly an hour to ascend. I was sinking under my burden, but was goaded on by the butts of their guns. I was in agony all the time, and I felt sure they would put an end to my existence when we reached the douar, and they had no further use of my services as a porter. I was, however, relieved when they indicated I was only to be kept as a prisoner. There I stayed till the 21st, when I was taken out of the hut which I had inhabited in company with donkeys, mules, etc.—not to mention vermin—and was accompanied by about 300 Riffians to within three-quarters of a mile of the coast, and delivered to the Moorish priest." As to his treatment Aubet said the men behaved fairly well, but the women never lost an opportunity of jeering at him, and giving him to understand by their signs that his head would be cut off.

Steady Work.

Mr. Styles—"What did you say you wanted, my man?"

Walker—"I'm looking for some kind of steady work."

"Well, just wait; my wife's learning to ride a bicycle. She'll be out in a minute."—Louisville Times.

A Mistaken Idea.

"Is that a valuable ring you have on your finger?" asked Gus de Smith of Smiley.

"Well, I've hung it up for $75."

"It must be quite valuable."

"Yes, I've hung it up seventy-five times for $1 each time."—Texas Sifter.

A NECK TRIMMING.

A Way to Treat a Feather Boa to Make It a Becoming and Dressy Article.

With something pretty to put around her neck and a presentable hat a woman feels herself ready to face any emergency in the course of the winter's entertainments. But she must own a variety of these neck trimmings, and for

AN ARTISTIC BOA.

these her ingenuity is sometimes greatly taxed.

A feather boa much admired upon the neck of a handsome brunette recently was short and of only average quality of tips. They were coarse and would have been stringy were they not redeemed by the way they were managed.

At the ends where the stringiness would show most the tips were fastened with a stout thread and a little end of lace sewed on. This hung almost to the waist line. Above it was a bow of turquoise velvet ribbon to match the big turquoise velvet loops and ends upon the hat.

Fond of Work.

Mr. Dismal Dawson's removal of the trash from the lawn was so languid that Mrs. Watts was moved to say: "I fear you are not fond of work."

"Oh! yes, I am, mum," said Mr. Dawson. "I think so much of work I wouldn't be violent with it fer noth'n."—Indianapolis Journal.

Everything Declining Now.

With stocks and bonds declining fast,
While dear to all repose,
He fears she'll be affected, and
When he shall offer her his hand,
She also will decline.
—Kansas City World.

Knott Guilty.

A short time since a Mr. Knott was tried for a violation of the law. The verdict was: "We find the defendant Knott guilty."

The judge was at a loss whether to sentence him or not.—The Green Bag.

Our Serial Story.

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THE FELLOW PASSENGERS:

A Mystery and Its Solution.

By RIVINGTON PYE,

Author of "THE MAN WHO DISAPPEARED," "LONDON OF THE PAST," &c. &c

CHAPTER XIII.

When Inspector Marsh left the hatter's in Market street, Manchester, he caused himself to be driven to the detective headquarters. While the cab waited he went inside, ascertained that no fresh news had come to hand, re-examined the writing inside the hat, and looked out the times of the Gulby and Widden trains. Then he started post haste for Exchange Station, en route for Gulby.

He traveled to this place by the same train that carried Mr. Ormrod. But while the latter journeyed on to Widdon, Marsh left the train at the junction and interviewed the station master.

"About that passenger," he said. "Have you learnt anything fresh?"

Mr. Weeks replied in the negative.

"Did it strike you, now, when he gave his name and address that he was inventing them? Did he hesitate, for instance?"

Mr. Weeks remembered that there had been a little hesitancy. But this he put down at the time to the man's nerves being upset.

"Possibly," said Marsh, drily. "But, as it happens, I have good reason to believe that the surname is not Buckle. It is some word a good deal longer." He then told Mr. Weeks of the writing inside the hat, and went on to explain that, under the magnifying glass, he had found that the man's surname contained an "h" somewhere near the middle, and that it ended certainly in a "t." It was thus revealed as being "B—h—t" which was plainly not "Buckle."

Mr. Weeks pondered a little. He had a dim, uncertain remembrance of having noticed something like this—some similar discrepancy—about the name on the envelope which the passenger had shown him. But so much had happened during the last twenty-four hours that, really, he couldn't be quite sure whether this was so, or whether he had only fancied it.

"I remember—seem to remember—"he said, "that the last letters of the surname on the envelope didn't agree with the name he gave. But I was so busy at the time that I forgot this, within the next half-minute; otherwise I might have asked him some question."

"Was the last letter a 't,' do you think?"

"Really, I—it might be—I shouldn't wonder," said Weeks. "Anyhow, now that you mention the matter, it come back to me clearly that the name didn't finish up like 'Buckle'—and, consequently, was not 'Buckle.'"

"That will do—that's something," said Marsh. And by the next train going Widdon way he continued his journey.

On arriving at the latter place, he at once inquired his way to Cockram's shop, and sent a message to Sergeant Bullough to join him there. Being Saturday evening, the proprietor was busy, but, on learning the inspector's identity, he at once gave him a private interview.

The inspector produced the dilapidated hat.

"This is your make," he remarked.

"It was sold by me," Mr. Cockram corrected.

"Well," said the inspector, "I want to find out whom you sold it to. The man is wanted on a serious charge. He gave the name of Walter Buckle—a false name, by-the-by—and the address 32, Edinburgh terrace, Widdon."

"I sell such a many hats," Mr. Cockram responded mildly.

"No doubt, no doubt," said the inspector. "Glad to hear it. But there's some writing here on this leather band. That may help you. It's just possible you may know whose it is."

Cockram inspected it carefully—first with the unassisted eye, and then through a glass. He seemed a little perplexed.

"Well—I seem to know it," he said. "At any rate, I've seen it before. Indeed, it looks rather familiar to me. I can't though, at this moment, say whose writing it is."

"The surname begins with a 'B,'" the inspector prompted. "And it ends up with a 't,' and there's an 'h' in the middle of it."

"Yes, yes," said Cockram, thoughtfully. "Just let me think for a minute." He remained for quite that length of time in deep cogitation, but arrived at no result. "No, I can't remember," he announced.

"Have you any papers or letters that would help you?" Marsh asked.

The suggestion was a useful one. Cockram's face broke out into a smile. He at once moved over towards a writing desk, and took from it a quantity of documents. These he glanced at, one by one.

At length he came to a letter which arrested his attention. He scanned it carefully, and then looked again at the nearly obliterated writing on the hat-band. Then he passed the letter on to the inspector.

It was a formal note about a small business matter, and was signed "Snape and Duggan, per W. B."

"That's the same writing, I think," the hatter remarked.

The inspector after a careful scrutiny, concurred.

"A clerk, apparently, in the employ of Snape and Duggan?" Marsh remarked questioningly. "Who are they?"

"A firm of solicitors," Cockram rejoined. "Good firm, too. Offices in Market Square. The clerk's name, unless I'm mistaken, is Walter Broadhurst."

"Why, that just fits in," Marsh shouted excitedly. "A longish surname with an 'h' in the middle! That's just what I expected to find."

He examined the writing on the leather band once more—from a new point of view. This time it was to satisfy himself whether the name might have been Broadhurst. A moment's scrutiny sufficed to convince him that almost certainly it was.

"By-the-by," he exclaimed, triumphantly. "But that's the man. Writing corresponds, name corresponds, town corresponds. I'm much obliged to you, Mr. Cockram. You've done me a good turn. And, now, perhaps, you could do me another by telling me where this gentleman lives?"

Cockram shook his head. "Afraid I can't do that," he said. "I just know the man by sight, and that's all. I fancy, though, he lives in one of the new streets beyond the railway station; but even of that I'm not positive."

"Could you inquire—on the quiet?" the inspector asked.

Mr. Cockram was about to consult one of his assistants when Sergeant Bullough, in obedience to the summons sent him, came into the shop. Inspector Marsh at once told him of his recent discovery, and again propounded the question as to Walter Broadhurst's address.

The sergeant seemed dumbfounded. "Walter Broadhurst!" he ejaculated, blankly. "Never—never! Can't be! There's some mistake."

"Can't be!" repeated the inspector severely. "And why can't it? What do you mean?"

"I know the man," said Bullough. "Know him well. He's a decent, honest, well-conducted fellow—the very last man in the town to do anything wrong. Why, I'd answer for him as if he were my own brother."

"Do you know his writing when you see it?" the inspector asked, brusquely.

"I think so."

Sergeant Bullough examined it dubiously. After a minute he admitted that probably it was.

"Well, then," said the inspector shortly. "Just compare that writing with this, inside the hat. Do they agree?"

Again the sergeant, almost unwillingly, was compelled to admit that they did.

"Very well, then," said Marsh. "It follows that this hat is Walter Broadhurst's hat—doesn't it?" And then he proceeded in a few brief sentences to explain how he had come to know that the former owner of the hat was identical with the accomplice of the deceased swindler.

Sergeant Bullough was aghast. But the chain of evidence was so complete, and the inspector was so fully persuaded that he had tracked the man, that the worthy sergeant could no longer doubt.

"Phew!" he ejaculated. "If there were room for doubt, I should still say a mistake had been made. But there doesn't seem to be any."

"Not very much," said Inspector Marsh, drily. He was proud of his skill, and of this last tribute to it. "And now," he continued, "if you're quite satisfied Broadhurst is the man, perhaps you'll tell me where he lives?"

Sergeant Bullough at once gave the information. Marsh put it down in his notebook, and then compared it with the address reported as false—which had been furnished to the station master.

"Why, this fellow gave up his right address, after all," he remarked sharply. "And you—you were asked to inquire at that address. How comes it that you sent me word that it was false?"

Sergeant Bullough excused himself, a little lamely, on the score of the difference of name.

"You're a smart officer," said Marsh, witheringly. "You ought to be a chief constable—that's what you ought! Come now, pull yourself together. What did you learn about Broadhurst's movements when you made this inquiry? Did you learn anything at all?"

Sergeant Bullough recapitulated what he had been told—that Walter Broadhurst was away in London, and not expected back for some days.

"Why? On whose business?" Marsh inquired pertinently.

"On his employers', I believe," said the sergeant. "Leastways, his wife told me so."

"Hm!" Marsh ejaculated. "Perhaps I'd better see that gumboyer." Without further parley, after thanking Mr. Cockram for his help, and binding him to silence, the inspector left for Mr. Snape's house, under Bullough's guidance.

What passed between the inspector and Mr. Snape need not be recounted in detail. The reader, knowing Mr. Snape's attitude, will guess that the inspector issued forth more fully convinced than before that Broadhurst was guilty. Mr. Snape, also, was supplied by Marsh with a reason, before lacking, for his clerk's change of delay.

"I thought it was merely some freak of his," Mr. Snape said. "Or that, perhaps, he might have become involved in some little squabble. Country people, when they go up to London, do sometimes act as they wouldn't at home. Still, I never fancied that it was anything serious—anything like this. He was too stiff, and too strait-laced down here to allow that to seem possible."

"They're the worst sort," said the inspector weightily. "The very worst sort when they do break out. A long experience has told me that."

Putting together what had been found out—at Gulby and at Manchester—with what had now transpired, there could be no reasonable doubt as to Broadhurst's guilt. The inspector, therefore, at once provided himself with a warrant for the man's arrest—and also with a warrant empowering him to search Walter's residence.

To the latter place he now proceeded, still accompanied by Sergeant Bullough. Seldom before, in the course of his official life, had the latter been charged with a duty the performance of which was so distasteful, as this of attending and aiding the inspector.

It was 10 o'clock in the evening when they arrived. For 13 hours, with scarcely an intermission, Marsh had been engaged in ferreting out the mystery. He felt, though, now, that he was approaching a point at which the first stage of his labors—that of identification—might be considered complete.

Mr. Ormrod was still with the two women. He had gone home for a minute to explain matters, and then had returned. His mere presence was something of a consolation; and both Mrs. Broadhurst and Nellie badly needed all the consolation they could get.

The inspector knocked authoritatively at the door. It was opened to him by Mr. Ormrod. Marsh at once entered, with little ceremony, and asked for Walter Broadhurst.

"He is away—in London," Mr. Ormrod replied.

The inspector strode forward into the back room, where, over the fire, the women were dejectedly crouching.

"One of these is Mrs. Broadhurst, I suppose," Marsh inquired of Sergeant Bullough, who had followed him in.

The sergeant pointed out which, and Mrs. Broadhurst advanced a step, in dreadful alarm.

"What is it?" she gasped. "What do you come for?"

Marsh coldly explained who he was, and announced that he held a warrant for her husband's arrest. Mrs. Broadhurst sank back fainting into a chair, Nellie, though, retained her senses, and looked daggers at the unwelcome intruder.

The inspector had now had time to recognize Mr. Ormrod. The presence of the latter in the house made him suspicious.

"I saw you in Manchester, didn't I?" he said. "In Robinson's the hatter's?"

Mr. Ormrod assented.

"May I ask you who you are? Are you connected with this man, Broadhurst?"

Mr Ormrod had to admit that he was, and explained the relationship. The inspector felt a little angry with himself in consequence. He remembered that he had made some slight admissions about the case to this gentleman, and wondered whether Mr. Ormrod had used them for Broadhurst's benefit.

"You didn't tell me that at the time," Marsh said, cuttingly. "I rather wondered why you were so interested. I can understand now. By-the-bye, you examined that hat, didn't you, before I entered the shop? Had you recognized whose it was?"

Mr. Ormrod admitted, deprecatingly, that he had formed a good idea.

"Oh!" Marsh ejaculated angrily, "you didn't tell, though. But now that I've got here—no thanks to you—perhaps you'll give me some information as to your precious son-in-law's late movements? Where is he now, for instance?"

Mr. Ormrod did not reply at once. He felt doubtful whether he ought to aid the officer—that is, practically, to join in pursuit of Walter—or, whether he should withhold his knowledge.

"I have a search warrant in my possession," Marsh hinted. "I shall have to take the liberty of over-hauling your son-in-law's belongings, in order to find out what is the meaning of this little caper."

A look and a nod from Nellie decided Mr. Ormrod on the side of frankness. He still believed in Walter's innocence—still fancied there must be a mistake; and he told himself that, by aiding the officers, he would be helping to clear up this mistake and so to rehabilitate Walter.

"Where is he now, if you please?" Marsh asked again, gruffly.

"He was in London at eight o'clock this morning," Mr. Ormrod replied. He then proceeded, with Nellie's help, to describe the events of the day.

Marsh took note of the name of the hotel where Walter had stayed; also the name and address of Bob Nicholls. What they told him of Broadhurst's movements only confirmed the theory he had already formed. It added nothing to his knowledge beyond the fact that the fugitive had actually reached London.

"Sure that's all you know?" he questioned roughly, when they had finished. "Haven't you heard from him since, for instance?"

Both Mr. Ormrod and Nellie disclaimed any additional knowledge; but Marsh still remained suspicious.

Sergeant Bullough was struck dumb by these admissions. The case certainly began to look very black against Walter, and Inspector Marsh was unfeeling enough to push the argument home.

"What do you say now, Sergeant?" he demanded. "Whereabouts not known, business an utter mystery, carefully avoiding his old haunt and his friend—hiding himself away, in fact—doesn't that convince you that this man Broadhurst is guilty?"

The sergeant could only nod his head in a troubled manner. The evidence of guilt was too strong to be rebutted.

"Well," said Marsh, triumphantly, "and now, I think, we'll have a look round the house. No doubt, he's left some papers somewhere that will explain his movements. They generally do."

CHAPTER XIV.

Early in the morning of Saturday, the 6th of December—the day already treated of at such great length—the twin-screw steamship Manchuria, from Boston, steamed up the estuary of the Mersey, and disembarked her passengers. Among these was a lady who had passed while on board as Mrs. Brand.

Just before landing the lady read once more a letter, which had already been many times perused. After committing its directions carefully to heart, she tore it up into small fragments, and scattered these on the waves.

The letter, which was a long one, ran as follows, unessential parts being omitted:

"* * * * Discovery was certain. There was nothing for it but to fly; for I could not bring myself to face the consequences of my folly. * * I intend to start a new life over there, please God. I shall forswear cards, and gambling, and speculation for the future. If at any time I am able to make up to the company for their loss, I promise I will do it. * * Will you join me, and help me? If you turn your back on me now, Heaven only knows what I may sink to. You shall never regret it, if you come. * * I shall probably settle down in the north—somewhere near Carlisle. You know my father belonged to that part. I think I can still make something of myself, up there. * * As soon as I get to Southampton, I shall write to you under the name of Mrs. Brand, at the Rock Ferry Hotel, Liverpool. You must go there and ask for the letter. The hotel is in Tate street, not far from the landing stage. * * You had better leave New York secretly, and travel under an assumed name. I shall call myself George Brand. You might use the same surname, to save trouble. Burn or destroy this letter after you have received it; and when you land in Liverpool, if you fancy you are being watched, don't go straight to the hotel. Wait your chance. In that letter I shall tell you where I am, and where you are to join me; so that, if it gets into the hands of the police, I shall be done for. * * If there should not be a letter waiting for you, or if anything goes wrong, stay at the Rock Ferry Hotel, I shall then know where you are. * *"

The letter concluded, "Your affectionate and penitent husband, George." As the wording intimates, it had been written by the fugitive immediately after leaving home—just before he embarked on the steamer for England.

Mrs. George W. Bent—otherwise Mrs. Brand—was a youngish woman, tall and slender. Her face proclaimed her to be a person of resource and ready wit; gifted, too, with more than common self-command. During the operation of coming ashore, she needed her full stock of these qualities. On the one hand she had to be extremely wary and alert; on the other, she had to avoid any appearance of special watchfulness, lest that in itself might draw on her suspicion.

Fortune was on her side. In none of the bystanders or officials did she detect the slightest trace of an inclination to watch or follow her. Nevertheless, having disposed of her personal luggage, she, for safety's sake, went through an elaborate series of journeyings—changing from tram-car to cab, then walking, then riding again—until she felt sure that if, unawares, anyone were dogging her steps, he must by this have been shaken off. Not until this had been done did she make her way to the hotel mentioned in her husband's letter.

"Is Mr. George Brand staying here?" she inquired, on alighting.

"No, ma'am. No one of that name," was the reply.

"H'm!" Mrs. Brand affected to consider for a moment what this meant. Then she observed, "Well, then, perhaps you have a letter here for me—Mrs. Brand," speaking as if the idea had only just occurred to her, and as if she quite expected the answer to be again "No."

"I'll see."

The hotel clerk looked carelessly through a handful of stray communications, and finally picking out one, pushed it over towards Mrs. Brand.

"Perhaps that is yours."

Mrs. Brand picked it up. A little nervous tremor ran through her body, but she speedily suppressed it. The writing on the envelope was in her husband's hand. The postmark was "Southampton, Dec. 4." Evidently her husband had made good his landing.

"Yes, this is mine," she said, speaking with an effort. And then, retreating to the window, and turning her back on the clerk, she broke the seal.

She found, though, that she was too agitated to read it. Her eyes swam, her head seemed to swell and to turn round. After a minute, spent in a pretended perusal, but really occupied in an effort to recover her self-control, she turned again to the clerk, and asked to be given a room.

"I expected to find my husband here," she explained. "I have just come over from America, and he was to have met me. But he writes that he is detained by business."

Once in this room, with the chamber-maid dismissed, a fire burning brightly in the grate, and hot water steaming on the washstand, she turned again to her letter. As the terms of this note throw light on Bent's plans and movements, they shall be given pretty fully:

"——So far, I am safe (it ran). I landed this afternoon, half expecting to be arrested—but no one took any notice of me. I begin to think I shall get through. * * * I leave here first thing to-morrow. I am taking my luggage up to London, and shall store most of it there, for the present. London is the safest place—being so big. * * * I myself shall go straight on, without delay, for Carlisle. There I shall put up for a few days—most likely at the 'Albion.' As soon as I have had time to look round, I will telegraph to you at Liverpool. Probably I can arrange for you to join me there. * * * Do not, in any case, start from the 'Rock Ferry' until you hear further from me. * * *"

It was now 7 o'clock in the evening—Mrs. "Brand" having left the ship about 4. Her appetite, sharpened by the voyage, and by the exertions undergone since landing, now began to assert itself. Having removed all trace of her recent agitation, she rang the bell and ordered dinner.

The dining room was almost empty when she entered it. A few newspapers were lying about—mostly crumpled, and a trifle greasy from previous use. To while away the few minutes of waiting, Mrs. Brand took up one of these, and commenced to scan its contents.

Almost immediately the head lines announcing the Gulby disaster met her eye. She glanced down the column idly—not knowing that the news concerned her so nearly. But just as the waiter was serving her first course, the list of killed was reached; and there, prominently amongst the five unfortunates she found her husband's name!

She gasped, turned white, and leant back in her chair. For a moment, she failed to grasp the full import of the news. Then her mind rejected it indignantly. It must be a mistake or a fabrication. That her husband should cross the Atlantic only to be stricken down in this haphazard fashion in an obscure English village was altogether too absurd! She laughed hollowly, in disbelief, and examined the list again.

At any rate, the name given there, and the place of abode, corresponded exactly. She reached out for another paper, and asked the waiter to hand her a third. The lists in both of these she compared with that in the first. But in all the three papers, "George W. Bent, of New York," was down among the killed.

The word grew suddenly very dark. The lights in the room seemed to become dim, and the walls contracted and shut her in, as in a prison. She laid the papers down, thrust them away from her, and took up her knife and fork. To think, to realize what would be the consequence of this blow, became a prime necessity. In order to do this without attracting the waiter's notice, she made a pretense of eating.

"George W. Bent, of New York." The words rang in her ears, and danced before her eyes. Consecutive, logical thought proved impossible. She could only grasp, in a crude, self-pitying way, the fact that she was a widow. She pushed her plate aside, almost untouched. The waiter bore it off deftly, and brought in a second dish. Mrs. Bent made an heroic effort to keep up appearances, but failed dismally. She felt as if each mouthful would choke her, and, after trifling with the dish, laid down her knife and fork in despair.

"I—I don't feel well," she stammered in excuse. "No, don't bring in anything else. I couldn't eat it. I'll go up stairs, I think. I haven't got over the voyage yet, I suppose."

She rose, grabbed up one of the offending papers, and, with trembling knees, hastened from the room. Once in her own chamber, she locked the door, and gave way to a passionate fit of weeping.

At the end of an hour she was calmer. Her inborn strength of nerve asserted itself, and quieted down the temp

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or of firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

Paying Bonds in Gold.

"I see in your last issue of what the Republicans had promised that would follow McKinley's election — that workingmen would be the first to profit by this change, that factories would start up, and that capital would venture forth, fires would be lighted, and spindles would be in motion again. Now, while all this may be true, will you please tell me how, in the name of high heaven, will all the bonds that are made payable in gold ever be paid, when there is not enough gold to pay them?"—J. W., Hattonville, Tenn.

First, let us be sure you understand fully what is meant by "paying in gold." It does not necessarily mean that the bonds are paid in actual gold coin. As a matter of fact, they are not so paid, either principal or interest, but in greenbacks. If the man who receives the greenbacks needs gold coin for any purpose, he can take them to the Treasury and get them redeemed in gold.

What is meant by paying in gold is, in money which is redeemable in gold, or equivalent in value to gold. It refers to the standard. The political campaign this year was waged on this question: "Shall the dollar continue to be of the value of 23.22 grains of pure gold, as it has been since 1837, or be changed to the value of 371.25 grains of pure silver—which is worth only about half as much as 23.22 grains of gold?" The decision of the voters was to maintain the gold standard.

There is nothing to worry about in the matter of paying off the bonds when they are due. On August 31, 1865, the total interest-bearing debt of the United States (bonds) was $2,381,530,294. To-day the total is but $847,316,750. So you see in the 31 years there have been $1,544,213,544 of bonds paid off—paid in gold value, too. This is almost twice the present bonded debt. There was no trouble in paying them off, and there will be no trouble in paying off the bonds which remain, when they become due.

"Ten twenty" are now due. The next lot that become due will be payable in 1904—seven years hence. The next lot will be due in 1907, and the remainder in 1925. Don't worry about the matter; it is all right, and will be all right.

John Wanamaker.

W. H. R., Vermillion, Kan., asks for a biography of John Wanamaker. He was born in Philadelphia in 1838, received a common school education, and began early in business. In 1861 he established a clothing house in that city, to which he added other branches, one by one, until he had one of the largest retail stores in the United States. In 1858 he began a Sunday school in southwest Philadelphia, out of which has grown Bethany Presbyterian church, and he was one of the founders of the Christian commission, and president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia from 1870 to 1883. He was chairman of the bureau of revenue, and of the press committee, of the Centennial exposition in 1876. In 1889 he was appointed Postmaster General in Mr. Harrison's Cabinet, and introduced many business reforms in the department. Recently he bought the Hilton, Hughes & Co. dry goods store in New York, once famous as A. T. Stewart's, and is making it a success. He is a candidate for United States Senator from Pennsylvania to succeed Don Cameron.

Inflating Balloons.

"Please give the names of chemicals used to make a balloon rise in the air."—F. R., Enon, W. Va.

Large balloons, such as are used for ascensions, are generally inflated with ordinary illuminating gas, by attaching a pipe to the street mains. Small toy balloons are inflated with hydrogen, which is obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on zinc. Don't try it without being shown how to manipulate it, as you would be liable to injure yourself seriously.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

"Please state through your paper whether or not fourth class postmasters will be removed as soon as the Republicans get into power?"—C. H. C., Charlotte, Tenn.

The fourth class postmasters will probably be removed as rapidly as it can be done conveniently. It requires about two years to make the change of all of them.

A Belated Question.

"Please inform me through the columns of The Blade the important principles of the political platforms in the campaign of 1896."—A. C. H., Oregon, Wis.

This is an astonishing question on this account: That it seems incredible that any one could have passed through the late campaign, and just after its close ask us what it was all about!

The campaign was waged upon one question. That was, in reality, just this: "Shall the dollar remain of the value of 23.22 grains of pure gold, as it has really been since 1837, or be changed to the value of 371.25 grains of pure silver?" That much pure silver is worth about half as much as 23.22 grains of pure gold.

The Democrats and the Populists demanded the change in the value of the dollar; the Republicans demanded that the dollar should remain at its present value. The Democrats and populists desired the value of the dollar to be measured by the price of that much silver, a metal which fluctuates in price, and every fluctuation would change the value of the dollar. The Republicans desired that the value of the dollar shall continue to be measured in gold, which fluctuates in value less than any other known product, and the Republicans won.

Those Demand Notes.

"Please state why the first $55,000,000 or $60,000,000 of paper money did not depreciate? Please explain the difference between it and our common greenback. The Pops here say because it was a legal tender for all debts. Please state if it was."—A. B. W., Van Wert, Iowa.

We are very, very tired of this question. We have answered it four or five times a year for the past several years.

The Congress, by act of July 17, 1861 authorized the issue of $60,000,000 of "demand notes." They were payable on demand; they were receivable in payment of public dues; but they were not legal tender for anything else.

They were entirely different from the greenbacks. The greenbacks were not redeemable on demand; they were not receivable in duties on imports; and they were a legal tender for all other debts.

In order to carry on the war, large issues of bonds were necessary; and to find sale for them the interest had to be made payable in gold. The only way the government, at that time, could get gold, was by making all duties on imports payable in gold. Hence the provision that the greenbacks were receivable for that purpose.

Now, the simple reason why the demand notes did not depreciate was, that any one could take them to the treasury and get gold for them. This could not be done with the greenbacks. For as there was (and is) no provision on their face stating when they are to be paid, they were only payable when the government chose to pay them. The demand notes could not be reissued. If once paid into the treasury, they were cancelled and destroyed. Hence, they were speedily paid in, cancelled, and heard of no more.

Silver Under the Sherman Law.

"I wish to know what amount of silver was coined during the existence of the Sherman law, from 1890 to 1893? Also how much was bought?"—M. E., Walla Walla, Wash.

The Sherman law was passed in 1890, and the purchasing clause repealed in 1893. The number of silver dollars coined in those years is herewith given, from the official treasury figures:

	Silver dollars.
1890	38,043,004
1891	23,562,735
1892	6,333,245
1893	1,455,799
1894	3,093,972

Sectarian Appropriations.

"It is stated by some Popocrats that at the time the sectarian appropriations were voted on, that Bryan voted for it, and that McKinley did the same. Is this true, and were they in Congress at the same session?"—Subscriber, Pendleton, Ore.

They were not in Congress at the same time. McKinley was governor of Ohio when Bryan was in Congress. That disposes of one part of your question.

We suppose, by "sectarian appropriations," you mean the sums paid to various religious denominations to support Indian schools. There is none of this in the Indian appropriation bill. We have not the vote on that bill when Mr. Bryan was in Congress; but as it was a Democratic Congress, we have no doubt he voted for it.

Maximilian's Empire.

"Will you kindly give a short sketch of the Mexican empire under Maximilian, and state what interest foreign nations had in the establishment of that empire, if any?"—G. H. S., Fort Worth, Tex.

Napoleon III, emperor of France, always desired to build up a great colonial empire for France, the same as Great Britain holds. When we were fighting the civil war, he undertook to get a foothold in Mexico. Under his scheming, Maximilian, an Austrian archduke, was offered the crown of Mexico, and left his home April 14, 1864, for Mexico, landing at Vera Cruz May 28. An army of French and Belgian volunteers accompanied him, and France found the money for the expedition. From the first he had formidable difficulties, for President Juarez and the masses of the Mexicans were bitterly opposed to his attempted usurpation of the throne; and they were encouraged by the dissatisfaction in the United States at European encroachment on this continent. At the close of our civil war, the attitude of this government was so menacing that Napoleon withdrew the French troops from Mexico. Maximilian was captured at Queretaro on May 15, 1867. He was tried by court-martial, sentenced, and shot on June 19.

End of the Merrimac.

"What became of the old ram Merrimac, that had the battle with the Monitor?"—I. S. P., Foley, Mo.

The Merrimac lay at anchor near Norfolk after the battle for a number of months, and was finally blown up by the Confederates to keep her from falling into the hands of the Union troops.

Pennsylvania's Plurality.

"Inasmuch as you have settled so many election bets satisfactorily, will you please decide who actually wins a bet in which one person bets another that Pennsylvania would give McKinley 300,000 plurality over Bryan? I should like to know if both the Silver and Populist parties could be properly considered under the exact meaning of plurality. If you will decide this in a simple way, one way or the other, so that even a Popocrat can understand it, I will be much obliged to you."—J. G. S., Corry, Pa.

The decision of Attorney General Monett, of Ohio, on the question whether votes for the Populist electoral ticket (which in this state contained the name of but one elector), should be added to the votes on the Democratic electoral ticket, was that they could not be. Following this ruling, the plurality of McKinley over Bryan is to be found by subtracting the Democratic electoral vote from the Republican electoral vote.

Seven Wonders of the World.

"Please publish a description of the seven wonders of the world."—B. N., Sullivan, Wis.

The seven wonders of the ancient world were reckoned to be: The Pyramids of Egypt; the hanging gardens of Babylon; the temple of Diana; the statue of Jupiter at Athens, of gold and ivory, sculptured by Phidias; the Mausoleum, or tomb of King Mausolus; the colossus at Rhodes—a bronze statue, with one foot on each side of the entrance to the harbor; and the pharos, or lighthouse, of Alexandria. The Pyramids are the tombs of Egyptian kings. Babylon lies in a perfectly level country, and a certain queen longed for the hills of her early home; so the hanging gardens were built for her pleasure. They were probably terraces on an artificial hill.

Washington's Posterity.

"Will The Blade kindly say whether or not George Washington was the father of any children. If so, who were they and who are his descendants?"—H. E. S., Toledo, O.

George Washington married a widow, Mrs. Martha Custis. At the time of her marriage she had two children by her first husband, a boy and a girl, whom Washington tenderly loved, and reared as his own. Washington and his wife had no children.

United States Courts.

"The constitution of the United States in article 3, section 1, speaks of the Supreme court, and inferior courts. Please give the number of inferior courts, and the states which are included in each district or circuit."—U. S. L., Chrisney, Ind.

The inferior courts are the court of claims, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the court of private land claims, nine circuit courts, and 68 district courts.

The court of claims consists of a chief justice and four associate judges. It has jurisdiction of claims against the government founded on a law of Congress, or any regulation of an executive department, or any contract, express or implied, with the government of the United States.

The supreme court of the district of Columbia has control of cases arising in the district. The court of private land claims has the jurisdiction named in its title.

The United States is divided into nine circuits, each of which has two judges. These judges and the justice of the Supreme court for that circuit constitute the court. The districts are:

1.—Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island.
2.—Connecticut, New York, Vermont.
3.—Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.
4.—Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.
5.—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas.
6.—Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee.
7.—Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin.
8.—Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Wyoming.
9.—California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon.

The district courts have each one judge. Each state has at least one district, and the more populous states two or three districts.

The Gadsden Purchase.

"I find, on an United States map that I received from the department of the Interior, a tract of country starting from the western boundary of Texas and running west to the Colorado river, known as the Gadsden Purchase of 1853, joining Arizona and New Mexico on the south. Was it taken from the above-named territories, or from Mexico? And to whom, and to what country does it belong? Please explain and oblige."—E. R., Brandon, Wis.

One of the earliest questions which President Pierce's administration had to take up after his inauguration in 1853, was a boundary dispute with Mexico. It was settled by our purchasing a tract comprising 45,535 square miles. It was called the Gadsden purchase, from the American minister to Mexico, Mr. Gadsden, who negotiated it.

The territory of New Mexico then embraced all of what are now known as New Mexico and Arizona, with portions of Colorado and Nevada. The Gadsden purchase was annexed to New Mexico. Arizona was created a territory in 1863. Hence the Gadsden purchase is now part in New Mexico and part in Arizona.

Pension Questions.

"If a soldier of the late rebellion has lost his wife since 1890, and he marries again, then he dies, can his widow get on the pension roll?"—P. D.

If his death is the result of his army service and is so proved, the widow can become a pensioner; if not, then she is barred, under the provision of the act of June 27, 1890.

"Can a woman draw a pension after her husband is dead, if he having married before he was 21, and left his wife, and went in the war. She married before he came home, and he married without a divorce. Now, can wife No. 2 get a pension, wife No. 1 being dead?"

No. No. 2 is not his legal wife, and hence has no claim.

"A man who draws a Mexican pension of $8 per month dies and leaves a child under 16 years of age. The wife died years ago. Can that child draw a pension?"—L. J. M., Hunt, Ill.

No. There is no provision for children in the law pensioning Mexican soldiers.

Soldiers' Homesteads.

"Please inform me what the law is in regard to a man taking up a homestead who has served in the regular army for five years and has been honorably discharged therefrom."—A. S., Lester Prairie, Minn.

The homestead law requires five years' residence upon the claim; but, in consideration of your five years' service, you will be allowed four years, so you will have to reside on the claim only one year in order to obtain full title.

Postoffice Hours.

"Has a postmaster a right to close his office one or more evenings a week at any hour he chooses? If he has not, what is the remedy?"—E. J. T., Newberry, Va.

Section 436 of the Postal Laws and Regulations says:

"Every postmaster must keep his postoffice open for the dispatch of business every day, except Sundays and holidays, during the usual hours in which the principal business houses in the place are kept open, and attend at such other hours as may be necessary to receive and dispatch mails."

Any complaint must be made to the Postmaster General at Washington.

Those Four Quakers.

A few weeks ago a request was made by some one in this column for the names of the four Quakers executed at Boston for returning to the colony after being banished. We thank H. C., Atlanta, Ind., for this answer, which he says is taken from the life of John Richardson, an English Quaker.

"And especially the great suffering of our dear friends in New England, viz: Hard imprisonments, cruel whippings, cutting off ears and banishment if they returned to New England any more. I showed him likewise how they put to death Marmaduke Stevenson, William Robinson, William Leddra and Mary Dyer, for no other cause but laboring to turn people from darkness to light," etc.

That Telephone Question.

M. S. B., of Bruceton Mills, W. Va., has our thanks for this reply to a recent question concerning reverberations in a home-made telephone:

"If W. G., of Brazil, Ind., will substitute small wooden boxes for his tin cans he will not be so much bothered by reverberations."

Minnesota's Boundary.

A friend at Greenbrier, Tenn., sends the following answer to a query in Question Bureau of December 3:

"I notice a query in regard to a peculiarity of the Minnesota international boundary, by which the natural or water line boundary, terminating where Rainy Lake river enters the Lake of the Woods, is projected on the map across the lake to its northwestern extremity about Rat Portage, away above the 49th parallel of north latitude, and then is made to descend due south on the western shores of the lake until it intersects the 49th degree, which degree line then becomes the international boundary line clear to the waters of the Pacific. When the peace treaty of Ghant, between Great Britain and the United States, was made the geography of the Lake of the Woods was not clearly known and its outlines were marked on the map of those days far more to the south than modern geography locates them; and hence the paralleology of the treaty in establishing the boundary line from Rainy Lake river's mouth to the northwest corner of the lake, there to strike the 49th parallel of latitude, was a mistaken one, eventuating in the queer angle exhibited on the map as the result of the later correct survey.

"Another correction of the north Canadian line of Minnesota is also suggested: The considerable body of territory known as the Hunter's Island, between the two channels of Pigeon river that branch off westwardly at Lake Saganaga. When arbitration adjusts this bigger difficulty it were well to straighten the lesser boundary freak at Lake of the Woods, and draw the line from Rainy Lake river's mouth directly to the 49th parallel, and thus dispense with the foolish angle of condition. Very by the way, locates the earliest seat of that revolted tribe of Sioux who are known as the Assineboine (properly Asenobwan or Stone Sioux) upon the rocky islands of the Lake of the Woods, and hence the name."

That "Temporary Clause."

In answering a question as to a voter's eligibility in Kansas, who had been absent from the state two years, we stated that we did not know of any "temporary clause" in the Kansas election law under which he could vote in that state. A Kansas friend writes:

"You stated in your answer of a question, that you did not know of any 'temporary clause' in the Kansas election laws. You do know, if you would just think. You remember that the United States land laws give bano fide settlers a temporary leave of absence of six months at any time, and regardless of any state law. Hence the necessity of a 'temporary clause' in the election laws.

"The voter spoken of was out of the state two years, and consequently was a legal voter in the state he was in, and not of Kansas. But the Pops voted him as a legal voter of this state."

In the interests of honest elections, he should be prosecuted and punished for violation of the election laws.

Assay Offices.

Several friends will please accept thanks for the information that the assay offices of the United States are located at Denver, Col.; Boise City, Idaho; Charlotte, S. C.; Helena, Mont.; New York City, and St. Louis, Mo. A friend writes that there is one at Dahlonega, Ga., in the building formerly occupied as an United States mint; but we fail to find the fact mentioned in the official list of assayers in charge.

Coinage Queries.

"Please tell me, is it not so that the constitution gives the states the right to make gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts? After giving them the right, could the amount be limited without violating the constitution? And does not the clause which says that no ex post facto law shall be passed, apply to the contracts of the states that were made under the double standard, i. e., their contracts were made when gold and silver had equal privileges at the mint?"—W. C. J., Geneseo, Ill.

No, that is not what the constitution says. It says that no state shall make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts. It confers no right whatever.

The right of coinage is denied to the states and given to the United States, and the amount of coinage is left to the United States government to determine.

An ex post facto law is one that makes a certain act criminal which was not criminal when committed. It has no reference to anything else, and cannot apply to civil contracts.

A Popocrat Claim.

"The Popocrats here say the late election was very close; that 25,000 votes would have so changed the result that Bryan would have been elected. As I am dull in ferreting out mysteries, I ask you—who can answer all questions—to explain where and how this could have happened."—J. H. M., Athens, Ill.

We have never seen the figures which they give, but in all probability the statement is correct. In 1884, a change of a little over 2,000 votes in one state—New York—would have elected Blaine President by a majority of 35 in the electoral college. President Harrison four years ago would have been elected by a change of 23,000 votes in eight states, and a change of 25,000 in the right states would have reversed the last election. There has been in fifty years but one Presidential election in time of peace which a few votes changed in the right place would not have reversed, and in 1884 a change of 600 votes in the right place would have done it. These might-have-beens in politics never stand for anything but one truth—that no party has any property rights in success, but holds its victories year by year solely by deserving them.

The Wealthiest Man.

"Please inform me who is considered the wealthiest man in the world, and how much he is worth."—F. C., Columbus, Ind.

Who is the wealthiest man in your county, and how much is he worth? Or in your city? Or in your ward? Can you tell us? If not, why not? Such questions are very difficult to answer, because nobody knows certainly. It is supposed that Li Hung Chang is the wealthiest man in the world, but nobody is sure of it, nor how much he is worth.

Civil Service Appointments.

"If a man is appointed to office under the civil service rules, is he appointed for a certain number of years, or for as long as he fills the office satisfactorily, if it be for lifetime, regardless of change of administrations? And does he have to pass examination as to his qualifications?"—R. W. W., Hurdland, Mo.

No one can be "appointed" to office in the old way, to any position under civil service rules. Examinations are held from time to time, for the different kinds of positions in the civil service. Those receiving the highest grades are certified for appointment. When a vacancy occurs, they receive appointments. After appointment, their positions are secure, and no change of administrations affects them. They hold office so long as they fulfill their duties in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

The Act of 1873.

"Why was it that silver was demonetized by the act of 1873, while the bill does not make any provision for such a measure? In other words, does not say it was to be demonetized?"—F. L. J., West Beaver, O.

Because the mint act of 1873 was a general law, codifying all the existing laws—quite a number—relating to coinage, to the operations and control of the mints, and to the assay offices of the United States. It simply codified them, incorporating them into one act, with numerous amendments, which experience had shown to be wise. Hence it did not specify the parts of the old laws which had been dropped; nor does any codification of law do this. It was accompanied, when submitted to Congress, by a report, in which all the changes and amendments made were set forth, with the reasons for making them. And in this report it was distinctly stated that the coinage of the silver dollar was dropped.

The Prohibition Party.

"Who was the originator of the Prohibition party, and was he a Republican or Democrat?"—E. W. E., Chester, Iowa.

We do not know that any one person can be called the originator of that party. The effort in this country to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquors originated in Maine, under the leadership of Neal Dow. The first prohibitory statute dates back to 1846, though the stronger statute was passed in 1851, and for many years afterward every similar one was called the "Maine liquor law," just as we now speak of the Australian ballot being in force in various states.

Before prohibition was tried, however, other movements in favor of the temperance had been inaugurated, notably "the Washington movement" in 1841. This was started in Baltimore by six young men who had been of a convivial turn, and spread all over the country. It was succeeded by the "Sons of Temperance," the "Temple of Honor," and many other organizations, whose corner-stone was total abstinence, and whose method was what was called "moral suasion." When the prohibition movement, however, reached its highest development, it drew into it many, if not all, of the total abstinence societies. The originators of these total abstinence movements, with the best intentions, were too enthusiastic, and the progress they made, though very notable, did not satisfy them. They had been led to believe that total abstinence would sweep all over the world like a cyclone and banish the curse of drink from the earth at once. When years passed without this consummation being reached, many of them became discouraged and listened eagerly to the argument of the prohibitionists that "moral suasion" was a delusion and a snare, that men could not be persuaded to be sober, but must be forced into sobriety by laws imposing stringent penalties against the manufacture and sale of spirituous vinous and malt liquors. It is needless to say that this repelled a great many persons of standing and influence who did not believe that men could be made virtuous by stringent penalties against other men who aided them in getting the beverages which they wished to drink. Thus, in proportion as prohibition came to the front, moral suasion went to the rear.

The Blade believes that prohibition will be the final solution of the question, but not through a political party. It can not be made effective until the large majority of the people of a state, and especially of the cities, favor it. Hence the work must be one of education until that point is reached.

We think the most of the early advocates of a Prohibition party were Republicans; however, it does not matter in the least.

What the Seigniorage Is.

What is the seigniorage? Some think it is the difference between 412½ and 371¼ grains which is in the silver dollar. Does not the government get the difference between 412½ and 371¼ grains for minting it? Does not the bullion owner have to bring 412½ grains?"—A. X., Sebewa, Mich.

The government purchased, under the Sherman act, 131,838,199 ounces of silver. For this it paid $118,903,939. If that bullion was all coined into silver dollars their face value would be $170,457,470. The difference between this and its cost is $51,553,560. This represents the gain to the government; and this gain is the seigniorage.

The Temple of Health.

Special to Toledo Weekly Blade:

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 16.—The intense interest continues unabated in Kansas City over the doctor who seems to cure all manner of diseases without drugs or medicine. He has turned his palatial residence into a Temple of Health, and it is without any doubt a famous resort for hopelessly sick people from all parts of the country. Dr. Carson seldom fails to give these people relief and his cures astonish everybody who sees or hears of them. The doctor has also incorporated and established a school in which he teaches his method of Healing to those who are qualified, as he, by nature, to heal the sick. The writer has been shown a copy of the Health Reporter, published in Kansas City, containing a lengthy article in its last issue regarding this doctor and his wonderful work in Kansas City, a copy of this paper will be sent to any person wishing it, by addressing the editor, Dr. W. Simmons, 901 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo., and inclosing stamp for return postage. The Temple of Health is located at 1121 Washington avenue, in Kansas City, Mo., in a most attractive part of the city. Accessible by all street and cable car lines in the city, and also from suburban towns. Dr. Carson and those assisting him are busy from morning until night caring for the vast number of patients who visit him daily. While hundreds of letters are received from sick people asking when they can come for treatment, all these receive the doctor's personal attention. These letters should be addressed to Dr. C. H. Carson, Temple of Health, Kansas City, Mo., and contain stamp for reply. We are informed all questions will be fully answered. It does seem, from what the correspondent of the Weekly Blade has learned about Dr. Carson and his wonderful power to heal disease, no one need despair of getting well.

COLLIDED AT THE FINISH.

A Bookmaker's Odds on a Man's Not Catching a Train.

The races were over and the crowd was making its way toward the train. There was a group of bookmakers in the rush; men who like Jack Smiley, would bet on anything. They were quietly discussing the sport of the day and explaining how it was Declare showed such a reversal in form in his last race with Marshall. Two hundred yards away, the Baltimore special was pushing out. Suddenly from the rear a young man came running, says the Washington Star.

"He's after that train," remarked one of the bookies.

"It's 100 to 1 he don't catch it," replied the handler of the long green.

The train slowed down a trifle, and the first bookie said:

"No, the odds are less than that: I'll bet 25 to 1 he don't make it."

"I'll go you for a V," put in a little fat fellow.

"It's a bet."

The train continued to slow up, and the runner gained rapidly.

"The odds are now about 5 to 1 he don't connect," said one of the crowd.

"What are you talking about," said a big good-natured fellow, whom all betters know. "It's an even money bet."

"Look, look," cried the first bookie. "He's an odds-on favorite now. See, he is about to swing on."

Sure enough the runner had caught up with the train, and was about to swing on the platform, when something occurred that threw the bookies into convulsions.

Just as the runner was in the act of getting on the train a man emerged from the rear door and jumped off. He collided with the runner and the two mixed it up in the sand between the tracks while the train sped on.

The bookies were not near enough to hear the conversation that passed between the two, but all sorts of wagers were offered as to the talk they had.

THROAT DISEASES commence with a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

Light.

For unnecessary burdens
I am not ready, quite.
I'll ask the damsel for her heart
Whose heart is always light.
—Detroit Tribune.

Crossing the Channel.

Crowly (effusively)—Hello, old man! How are you coming up?
Doldrums (game) — Rapidly—ah—thanks, old chap.

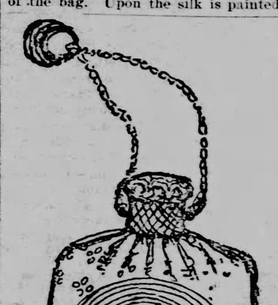
Do not fail to read Thos. Slater's offer on page 7 for men.

THE LITTLE RETICULE.

As a Drawing-Room Ornament, With Its Bit of Fine Hand Painting, It Is Supreme.

Reticules have for some time been carried, and so much is their quaint beauty admired that new things in reticules are constantly discovered.

One of these is the miniature reticule. This has a circle of silk set in the front of the bag. Upon the silk is painted a



A MINIATURE RETICULE.

face. It may be a fancy head or the likeness of a friend. Chummy girls paint each other's faces upon satin and set them in the little hand bag they carry.

As a drawing room ornament, the little reticule, hung over the back of a chair, with a miniature painted upon it, is supreme. Its top of chased gold or filigree unfolds to disclose a bottle of refreshing salts and a bon bonniere with its taste of sweets.

LUXURY OF DOING NOTHING.

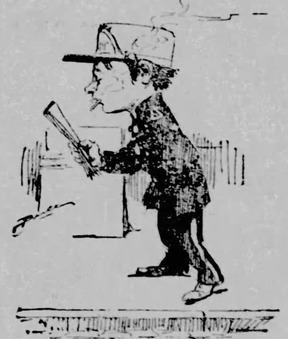
Little Talk With the Marthas of the Modern Household.

Does the busy housewife ever realize the real luxury of doing nothing? Seldom, for the modern Martha is troubled with many things—so occupied is she with her nursery, her kitchen, and her needlework that she regards a half hour spent in restful idleness as something very like a crime. So, when tired nature asserts itself, and she is compelled to take a brief rest, she sits down reluctantly and occupies her fingers with a bit of embroidery, or at best idly glances over the morning paper. A grievous mistake this, but a common one, as the average woman has yet to learn the secret of power through repose. But try it and heed the result, ye busy housewives.

Sit down in a big, comfortable armchair, not a rocker, that refuge of nervous American women, but a roomy lounging chair; close your eyes, smooth out the lines from brow and mouth, and let the ever busy hands lie idly in your lap; relax every muscle and make an effort not to think even. Don't plan how to renovate Mary's school dress or speculate whether your winter bonnet will bear a second renewal; let your mind be, if possible, an absolute blank. Rest thus for a quarter of an hour twice a day, and see if you do not rise a giantess refreshed!

And, best of all, such repose does more to keep a woman young—a fact, I know, which appeals to all my sex that have passed the Rubicon of 30—than any process yet devised by cleverest masseuse or skilled complexion specialist.

—Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes the acid and cures rheumatism.



"ONE CENT."
—Copyright.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if fails to cure. 25c.

TESTING A POLITICIAN.

Was a Decent Sort of a Fellow, but Had a Weak Spot.

"One of the ablest men in Congress will lose a number of votes in his district in Georgia," said a department clerk to a Washington Star reporter.

"A friend of mine wrote me some time ago that the judge was safe so far as his re-election was concerned, but my friend visited one of the back counties a few days ago and found that a decided change in sentiment had come about. He asked one of the political leaders:

"What's the matter with the judge?"

"He ain't no good."

"Why, what did he ever vote for that you are not in favor of?"

"I dunno."

"Did he vote against anything you wanted passed?"

"Not as I know on."

"The newspapers all speak well of him."

"Newspapers is allus lyin'."

"What is the matter?"

"Waal, he comed out here, an' Tom Wilkins beat 'im playin' checkers. Tom kaint play a little bit, an' what kind o' a figger kin a man cut in Congress who kaint play checkers better'n thet?"

In Order to Catch Up.

"Say, that was a great tip you gave me yesterday."

"Why, what was the matter with it?"

"The horse should have been buried over night, that's all."—New York Journal.

FREE CURE FOR MEN

A MICHIGAN MAN OFFERS TO SEND HIS DISCOVERY FREE.

Claims to Be a Benefactor to Weakened Mankind.

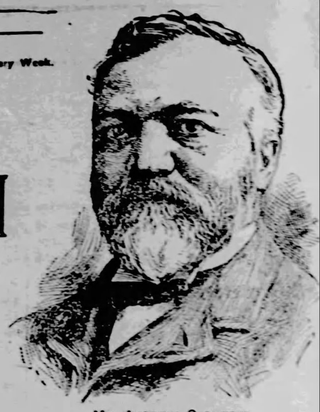
There is always more or less suspicion attached to anything that is offered free, but sometimes a man so overflows with generosity that he cannot rest until his discovery is known to the world, in order that his fellow men may profit by what he has discovered. It is upon this principle that a resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., desires to send free to mankind a prescription which will cure them of any form of nervous debility, relieves them of all the doubt and uncertainty which such men are peculiarly liable to and restores the organs to natural size and vigor. As it costs nothing to try the experiment it would seem that any man suffering with the nervous troubles that usually attack men who never stopped to realize what might be the final result, ought to be deeply interested in a remedy which will restore them to health, strength and vigor, without which they continue to live an existence of untold misery. As the remedy in question was the result of many years' research as to what combination would be peculiarly effective in restoring to men the strength they need, it would seem that all men suffering with any form of nervous weakness ought to write for such a remedy at once. A REQUEST TO H. C. OLDS, BOX 1598 KALAMAZOO, MICH., STATING THAT YOU ARE NOT SENDING FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OUT OF IDLE CURIOSITY, BUT THAT YOU WISH TO MAKE USE OF THE MEDICINE BY GIVING IT A TRIAL, will be answered promptly and without evidence as to where information came from.

The prescription is sent free, and although some may wonder how Mr. Olds can afford to give away his discovery, there is no doubt about the offer being genuine. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND TO MR. OLDS SO THAT HE MAY KNOW HOW YOU CAME TO WRITE HIM.

Established 1827. Comes Every Week.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

The Companion of the Whole Family.



MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE, ONE OF THE EMINENT CONTRIBUTORS FOR 1897.

The Prospectus of The Companion for 1897 offers many brilliant features which will give the paper great practical and educational value.

Papers of Great Worth.

Besides a delightful supply of fascinating Stories, Adventures, Serial Stories, Humorous Travel and Sketches, Anecdotes, etc., each Volume of THE COMPANION furnishes an unusual number of Articles of exceptional value written by men and women at the very forefront of their professions. Below are named a few of the Articles already engaged for 1897.

THE HABIT OF THRIFT.	Andrew Carnegie.
THE COST OF BECOMING A DOCTOR.	Dr. Austin Flint.
HOW TO TRAIN THE VOICE.	Madame Lillian Nordica.
NURSING AS A CAREER.	Dr. William L. Love.
CLEANING THE METROPOLIS.	Col. George E. Waring, Jr.
THE NEW YORK POLICE FORCE.	Hon. Theodore Roosevelt.
THE REAL MIDSHIPMAN.	W. Clark Russell.
THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.	Lady Jeune.
NEW CURES FOR OLD DISEASES.	Dr. Cyrus Edson.
SCHOOL LIFE IN FRANCE.	Max O'Rell.
BIG AND LITTLE WORLDS.	Sir Robert S. Ball.
AMONG THE IMMIGRANTS.	Alvan F. Sanborn.
HOW LINCOLN EDUCATED HIMSELF.	Jesse W. Weik.
HOW I BECAME AN ARCTIC EXPLORER.	Adm'l A. H. Markham, R.N.
MY EXPERIENCES WITH INDIANS.	Hon. Carl Schurz.

In addition to the twenty-five staff writers THE COMPANION Contributors number fully two hundred of the most famous men and women of both continents, including the most popular writers of fiction and some of the most eminent statesmen, scientists, travellers and musicians. More than Forty of the most popular Artists of the day will prepare illustrations in keeping with the excellence of the Articles contributed.

One of the most beautiful CALENDARS issued this year will be given to each New Subscriber to The Companion.

It is made up of Four Charming Pictures in color, beautifully executed. Its size is 10 by 24 inches. The subjects are delightfully attractive. This Calendar is published exclusively by The Youth's Companion and could not be sold in Art Stores for less than $1.00.

700 Large Pages in Each Volume — 52 Weeks for $1.75 — Send for Illustrated Prospectus.

12-Color Calendar FREE.

New Subscribers who will cut out this slip and send it at once with name and address and $1.75 will receive:
FREE — The Youth's Companion every week from the time subscription is received till January 1, 1897;
FREE — Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers;
FREE — The Companion's 4-page Calendar for 1897, a beautifully colored souvenir. The most costly gift of its kind The Companion has ever offered;
And The Companion Fifty-two Weeks, a full year, to Jan. 1, 1898.

See Special Offers.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 201 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Peach Tree Worms—Apple Tree Twigs.

J. R., Tennessee: To get rid of the worm around the roots of your peach trees, take one-third lime and two-thirds wood ashes. Sprinkle a heavy coating of this on the ground over the roots of the tree. If there is any grass around the roots of the tree it must be removed, and the soil raked over to the depth of two or three inches. Regarding the twigs dying on your apple trees, this may be the result of winter-kill, or lack of vigor in the tree. If the trees are not vigorous, clean away all sod or grass, and sprinkle the ground well with potash.

Several Questions.

Mrs. R. C., Oregon: To get rid of rust on your snapdragon, try sprinkling with flower of sulphur. If the soil in which they grow is not of the right kind, it must be changed. To tan skins with the hair on: When taken from the animal, spread it flesh side up; then, put two parts of salt, two parts of saltpetre and alum combined; make it fine, sprinkle it evenly over the surface, roll it up, let it alone a few days until dissolved, then take off what flesh remains and nail the skin to the side of a barn, in the sun; stretch tight to make it soft like harness leather; put Neat's foot oil on it, fasten it up in the sun again, then rub out all the oil you can with a wedge-shaped stick, and it is tanned with the hair on. Moths will work in any kind of skin with fur on it. The best way to prevent moths from infesting furs is to seal them up in paper bags during the summer time. The wild geese have proved well in confinement, and will not produce a fertile cross. Tame geese pair frequently at one year old and rear their young, but wild will not pair till two, and sometimes three years. There should never be more than four females to one gander. Old geese should be mated with a young gander. The bloody wart on your cow's eyelid is that which is called an epithelical cancer. The treatment is: If the wart is small and pedunculated, snip it off with shears and touch the stump with nitrate of silver. When the wart is broad and flat it must be dissected out, and the wound cauterized, if necessary. If there is a tendency to grow again, apply nitric acid with a glass rod. This kind of wart may spread rapidly. There is but little danger to other cattle. If the wart is a large one, you should call the veterinary surgeon to cut it out.

Hens Die.

H. H., West Virginia: The cause of hens drooping, getting better and drooping again, crop bound and enlarged livers is the result of either overfeeding, giving condition powders or stimulating food, not sufficient grit, or damp quarters. Give the sick fowl a little more than a teaspoonful of castor oil. Keep in dry, comfortable coop, reduce the quantity of feed, give plenty of green food, and feed a mixture of boiled wheat bran and oatmeal, with a good sprinkling of vegetables, in which chipped onion should not be omitted. This is a good morning meal. It should be made into a heavy dough, almost crumbly. This should be given not less than twice a week. A little meat scraps in the boiled mass is good. Put in a little pepper and salt.

Dehorning.

A. H., Oklahoma: Calves when very young may be dehorned by taking a strong knife and cutting the "buttons" off close to the head, or a dehorning compound may be used, made as follows: Fifty per cent. caustic soda, 25 per cent. kerosene, and 25 per cent. water. Prepare the emulsion by heating and stirring vigorously and then dissolving in the water. All dehorners for calves should be applied before the calf is 30 days old. To dehorn cattle, all that is needed

Talmage's Sermon.

THE MASK OF DECEIT.

"Why Feignest Thou Thyself to Be Another?"

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—In this sermon from a Bible scene never used in sermon discourse, Dr. Talmage draws some startling lessons, and tears off the mask of deceit. The text is I. Kings xiv. 6: "Why feignest thou thyself to be another?"

In the palace of wicked Jeroboam there is a sick child, a very sick child. Medicines have failed: skill is exhausted. Young Abijah, the prince, has lived long enough to become very popular, and yet he must die unless some supernatural aid be afforded. Death comes up the broad stairs of the palace and swings back the door of the sick room of royalty, and stands looking at the dying prince with the dart uplifted. Wicked Jeroboam knows that he has no right to ask anything of the Lord in the way of kindness. He knows that his prayers would not be answered, and so he sends his wife on the delicate and tender mission to the prophet of the Lord in Shiloh.

Putting aside her royal attire, she puts on the garb of a peasant woman and starts on the road. Instead of carrying gold and gems, as she might have carried from the palace, she carries only those gifts which seem to indicate that she belongs to the peasantry—a few loaves of bread and a few cracknels and a cruse of honey. Yonder she goes, hooded and veiled, the greatest lady in all the kingdom, yet passing unobserved. No one that meets her on the highway has any idea that she is the first lady in all the land. She is a queen in disguise. The fact is that Peter the Great, working in the dry docks of Saardam, the sailor's hat and the shipwright's ax gave him no more thorough disguise than the garb of the peasant woman gave to the Queen of Tirzah. But the prophet of the Lord saw the deceit. Although his physical eyesight had failed, he was divinely illumined, and at one glance looked through the imposition, and he cried out: "Come in, thou wife of Jeroboam. Why feignest thou thyself to be another? I have evil tidings for thee. Get thee back to thy house, and when thy feet touch the gate of the city, the child shall die." She had a right to ask for the recovery of her son; she had no right to practice an imposition. Broken-hearted now, she started on the way, the tears falling on the dust of the road all the way from Shiloh to Tirzah. Broken-hearted now, she is not careful any more to hide her queenly gait and manner. True to the prophecy, the moment her feet touch the gate of the city, the child dies. As she goes in, the soul of the child goes out. The cry in the palace is joined by the lament of a nation, and as they carry good Abijah to his grave, the air is filled with the voice of eulogy for the departed youth, and the groan of an afflicted kingdom.

It is for no insignificant purpose that I present you the thrilling story of the text. In the first place I learn that wickedness involves others, trying to make them its dupes, its allies, and its scapegoats. Jeroboam proposed to hoodwink the Lord's prophet. How did he do it? Did he go and do the work himself? No. He sent his wife to do it. Hers the peril of exposure, hers the fatigue of the way, hers the execution of the plot. His nothing. Iniquity is a brag, but it is a great coward. It lays the plan, gets some one else to execute it—puts down the gunpowder train, gets some one else to touch it off—contrives mischief, gets some one else to work it—starts a lie, gets some one else to circulate it. In nearly all the great crimes of the world, it is found out that those who planned the arson, the murder, the theft, the fraud, go free, while those who were decoyed and cheated and hoodwinked into the conspiracy, clank the chain and mount the gallows.

Aaron Burr, with heart filled with impurity and ambition, plots for the overthrow of the United States government, and gets off with a few threats and a little censure, while Blennerhassett, the learned Blennerhassett, the sweet-tempered Blennerhassett, is decoyed by him from the orchards, and the laboratories, and the gardens, and the home on the bank of the Ohio river, and his fortunes are scattered, and he is thrown into prison, and his family, brought up in luxury, is turned out to die. Abominable Aaron Burr has it comparatively easy; sweet-tempered Blennerhassett has it hard. Benedict Arnold proposed to sell out the forts of the United States; to surrender the Revolutionary army and to destroy the United States government. He gets off with his pockets full, while Major Andre, the brave and the brilliant, is decoyed into the conspiracy, and suffers on the gibbet on the banks of the Hudson; so that even in the literature, the marble tablature that commemorated that event has been blasted by midnight desperadoes. Benedict Arnold has it easy—Major Andre has it hard. I have noticed that nine-tenths of those who suffer for crimes are merely the satellites of some great villains. Ignominious fraud is a juggler which by sleight of hand and legerdemain makes the gold that it stole appear in somebody else's pocket. Jeroboam plots the lie, contrives the imposition, and gets his wife to execute it. Stand off from all imposition and chicanery. Do not consent to be anybody's dupe, anybody's ally in wickedness, anybody's scape goat.

The story of the text also impresses me with the fact that royalty sometimes passes in disguise. The frock, the veil, the hood of the peasant woman hid the queenly character of this woman of Tirzah. Nobody suspected that she was a queen or a princess as she passed by, but she was just as much a queen as though she stood in the palace, her robes incrusted withdiamonds. And so all around about us there are princesses and queens whom the world does not recognize. They sit on no throne of royalty, they ride in no chariot, they elicit no huzza, they make no pretense, but by the grace of God, they are princesses and they are queens. Sometimes in their poverty, sometimes in their self-denial, sometimes in their hard struggles of Christian service—God knows they are queens; the world does not recognize them. Royalty passing in disguise. Kings without the crown, conquerors without the palm, empresses without the jewel. You saw her yesterday on the street. You saw nothing important in her appearance, but she is regnant over a vast realm of virtue and goodness—a realm vaster than Jeroboam ever looked.

You went down into the house of destitution and want and suffering. You saw the story of trial written on the wasted hand of the mother, on the pale cheeks of the children, on the empty bread-tray, on the fireless hearth, on the broken chair. You would not have given a dollar for all the furniture in the house. But by the grace of God she is a princess. The overseers of the poor come there and discuss the case and say: "It's a pauper." They do not realize that God has burnished for her a crown, and that after she has got through the long journey from Tirzah to Shiloh and from Shiloh back to Tirzah, there will be a throne of royalty on which she shall rest forever. Glory veiled. Affluence hidden. Eternal raptures hushed up. A queen in mask. A princess in disguise.

When you think of a queen you do not think of Catherine of Russia, or Maria Theresa of Germany, or Mary Queen of Scots. When you think of a queen you think of a plain woman who sat opposite your father at the table, or walked with him down the path of life arm in arm—sometimes to the Thanksgiving banquet, sometimes to the grave, but always side by side. Soothing your little sorrows and adjusting your little quarrels, listening to your evening prayer, toiling with the needle or at the spinning wheel, and on cold nights tucking you up snug and warm.

And then on the dark day when she lay a-dying, putting those thin hands that had toiled for you so long, putting them together in a dying prayer commending you to that God in whom she had taught you to trust. Oh, she was the queen—she was the queen! You cannot think of her now without having the deepest emotions of your soul stirred, and you feel as if you could cry as though you were now sitting in infancy on her lap, and if you call her back to speak your name with the tenderness with which she once spoke, you would be willing now to throw yourself on the sod that covers her grave, crying "Mother, mother!" Ah! she was the queen. Your father knew it. You knew it. She was the queen, but the queen in disguise. The world did not recognize it.

But there was a grander disguising. The favorite of a great house looked out of the window of his palace and he saw that the people were carrying heavy burdens, and that some of them were hobbling on crutches, and he saw some lying at the gate exhibiting their sores, and then he heard their lamentation, and he said: "I will just put on the clothes of those poor people, and I will go down there and see what their sorrows are, and I will sympathize with them, and I will be one of them, and I will help them."

Well, the day came for him to start. The lords of the land came to see him off. All who could sing joined in the parting song, which shook the hills and woke up the shepherds. The first few nights he has been sleeping with the hostlers and the camel drivers, for no one knew there was a king in town. He went among the doctors of the law, astounding them; for without any doctor's gown, he knew more law than the doctors. He went with the fishermen. He smote with his own hammer in the carpenter's shop. He ate raw corn out of the field. He fried fish on the banks of Gennesaret. He was howled at by crazy people in the tombs. He was splashed of the surf of the sea. A pilgrim without any pillow. A sick man without any medicament. A mourner with no sympathetic bosom in which he could pour his tears. Disguise complete. I know by his usually dignified royalty flashed out, as when in the storm on Galilee, as in the red wine at the wedding banquet, as when he freed the shackled demoniac of Gadara, as when he turned a whole school of fish into the net of the discouraged boatmen, as when he throbbed life into the shriveled arm of the paralytic; but for the most part he was in disguise. No one saw the king's jewels in his sandals. No one saw the royal robe in his plain coat. No one knew that that shelterless Christ owned all the mansions in which the hierarchs of heaven had their habitation. None knew that that hungered Christ owned all the olive groves, and all the harvests which shook their gold on the hills of Palestine. No one knew that he who said "I thirst" poured the Euphrates out of his own chalice. No one knew that the ocean lay in the palm of his hand like a dewdrop in the vase of a lily. No one knew that the stars, and moons, and suns, and galaxies, and constellations that marched on age after age, were dim compared with the sparkle of a firefly on a summer night. No one knew that the sun in mid-heaven was only the shadow of his throne. No one knew that his crown of universal dominion was covered up with a bunch of thorns. Omnipotence sheathed in a human body. Omniscience hidden in a human eye. Infinite love beating in a human heart. Everlasting harmonies subdued into a human voice. Royalty en masque. Grandeurs of heavne in earthly disguise.

My subject also impresses me with how people put on masks, and how the Lord tears them off. It was a terrible moment in the history of this woman of Tirzah when the prophet accosted her, practically saying: "I know who you are; you can not cheat me; you can not impose upon me; why feignest thou thyself to be another?" She had a right to ask for the restoration of her son, she had no right to practice that falsehood. It is never right to do wrong. Sometimes you may be able to conceal an affair; it is not necessary to conceal everything. There is a natural pressure to the lips which seems to indicate that silence sometimes is right; but, for double dealing, for moral shuffling, for counterfeit, and for sham, God has nothing but anathema and exposure. He will tear off the lie. He will rip up the empiricism. He will scatter the ambuscade. There are people who are just ready to be duped. They seem to be waiting to be deceived. They believe in ghosts; they saw one themselves once. They heard something strange in an uninhabited house.

Going along the road one night, something approached them in white and crossed the road. They would think it very disastrous to count the number of carriages at a funeral. They heard in a neighbor's house something that portended death in the family. They say it is a sure sign of evil if a bat fly into the room on a summer night, or they see the moon over the left shoulder. They would not for the world undertake any enterprise on Friday, forgetful of the fact that if they look over the calendar of the world they will see that Friday has been the most fortunate day in all the history of the world.

As near as I can tell, looking over the calendar of the world's history, more grand, bright, beautiful things have happened on Friday than any other day of the week. They would not begin anything on Friday. They would not for the world go back to the house for anything after they had once started. Such people are ready to be duped. Ignorance comes along, perhaps in the disguise of medical science, and carries them captive; for there are always some men who have found some strange and mysterious weed in some strange place, and plucked it in the moonshine, and then they cover the board fences with the advertisements of "elixir," and panaceas," and "Indian mixtures," and "ineffable catalasms," and "unfailing disinfectants," and "lightning salves," and "instaneous ointments," enough to stun and scarify and poultice and drug half the race. They are all ready to be wrought upon by such impositions. Ah! my friends, do not be among such dupes. Do not act the part of such persons as I have been describing. Stand back from all chicanery, from all imposition. They who practice such imposition shall be exposed in the day of God's indignation. They may rear great fortunes, but their dapple grays as will be arrested on the road some day, as was the ass by the angel of God with drawn sword. The light of the last day will shine through all such subterfuges, and with a voice louder than that which accosted this impostion of the text: "Come in, thou wife of Jeroboam; why feignest thou thyself to be another?"—with a voice louder than that, God will thunder down into midnight of darkness and doom and death all two-faced men, and charlatans, and all knaves, and all jockeys, and all swindlers. Behold how the people put on the masks, and behold how the Lord tears them off!

My subject also impresses me with how precise and accurate and particular are God's providences. Just at the moment that woman entered the city, the child died. Just as it was prophesied, so it turned out. The event occurs, the death takes place, the nation is born, the despotism is overthrown at the appointed time. God drives the universe with a stiff rein. Events do not just happen so. Things do not go slipshod. In all the book of God's providences there is not one "if." God's providences are never caught in disbabille. To God there are no surprises, no disappointments, and no accidents. The most insignificant event flung out in the ages is the connecting link between two great chains—the chain of eternity past and the chain of eternity to come. I am no fatalist, but I should be completely wretched if I did not feel that all the affairs of my life are in God's hands, and all that pertains to me and mine, just as certainly as all the affairs of this woman of the text, as this child of the text, as this king of the text, were in God's hands.

You may ask me a hundred questions I cannot answer, but I shall until the day of my death believe that I am under the unerring care of God; and the heavens may fall, and the world may burn, and the judgment may thunder, and eternal ages may roll, but not a hair shall fall from my head, not a shadow shall drop on my path, not a sorrow shall transfix my heart, without being divinely arranged—arranged by a loving, sympathetic father. He bottles our tears, he catches our sorrows, and to the orphan he will be a father, and to the widow he will be a husband, and to the outcast he will be a home, and to the most miserable wretch that this day crawls up out of the ditch of his abomination crying for mercy, he will be an all-pardoning God. The rocks shall turn gray with age, and the forests shall be unmoored in the last hurricane, and the sun shall shut up its fiery eyelid, and the stars shall drop like blasted figs, and the continents shall go down like anchors in the deep, and the ocean shall heave its last groan and lash itself with expiring agony, and the world shall wrap itself in a winding sheet of flame and leap on the funeral pyre of the judgment day; but God's love shall not die. It will kindle its suns after all other lights have gone out. It will be a billowy sea after the last ocean has wept itself away. It will warm itself by the fire of a consuming world. It will sing while the archangel's trumpet is pealing forth and the air is filled with the crash of broken sepulchers and the rush of the wings of the rising dead. Oh, may God comfort all this people with this Christian sentiment.

ASKING QUESTIONS.

IT IS A WOMAN'S PREROGATIVE, AND SHE USES IT.

Timely Questions and Prompt Answers Have Resulted in Great Satisfaction to Many Women.

Sensitive women hate to ask their physicians those delicate questions that only a woman understands, and therefore write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., as she has ever proved their most accurate adviser, and knowing that their letters will be read and answered by one of their own sex. Thousands of such letters have been received within a few months from those afflicted with the various forms of female diseases, and it is needless to say the answers have brought comfort and relief.

That sense of dragging in the groin, dull pains in small of back, retention, suppression of menses, bearing-down pains, headache, nervousness, blues, etc., are symptoms that require prompt measures.

The cure is, in most cases, rapid. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be promptly taken, and Mrs. Pinkham will furnish any advice required, free. Following is another letter of thanks:—

"Please accept my thanks for the little book which you have sent me. It has opened my eyes, and told me that there is a remedy for suffering women. There is no need for women to suffer, if they will only take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for years with painful menstruation, thinking there was no remedy for it; but after reading your little pamphlet, I thought I would give your medicine a trial, and it is wonderful how quickly it relieved me. I recommend it for all women who suffer with painful menstruation."—Mrs. George Nehebose Crittendon, Erie Co., N. Y.

GIRL'S SCHOOL DRESS.

That Will Withstand the Strain of the Girl's School Days.

A good stout flannel excels all other materials for school wear. Smooth faced flannel comes this year of light weight and firm texture. It resembles table baize in its wearing properties, and, of course, it "washes" well. It makes into a graceful dress for a growing girl. Around the hem of the skirt there may be coarse stitching of washable black silk; twelve rows are not too much.

A FLANNEL SAILOR SKIRT.
A pale blue flannel with black stripes

The waist, which is a blouse, can have a vest composed entirely of stitching upon white flannel and the sailor collar can be of white flannel stitched with the black silk. A broad bow completes the waist.

Light felt sailor hats are much worn. A pale blue one faced with black silk, with black ribbon streamers, makes a comfortable hat.

You see black in most dresses for children, but always in combination with some color. The touch of black gives style.

Careful mothers do not want their children to wear stout shoes all day in school and to avoid all fear of fatigue or dampness they provide slippers to be put on and off. The child soon gets used to making the change and grows to like it.

Blood is Life.

It is the medium which carries to every nerve, muscle, organ and fibre its nourishment and strength. If the blood is pure, rich and healthy you will be well; if impure, disease will soon overtake you. Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to keep you in health by making your blood rich and pure.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness. 25c.

GLADSTONE'S FAMILY LIFE.

Like Many Another Old Man He is Ruled by a Child.

A large-hearted old man, who loves children, is sure, no matter how masterful he may be, to be ruled by some child. Mr. Gladstone is no exception. His sunny little granddaughter, Dorothy Drew, rules her illustrious grandfather as imperiously as he ruled his party in the days of his political leadership. The Grand Old Man finds pleasure in her companionship, and even when posed for a picture allows her to clasp his hand tightly, as if to force him to keep quiet. A writer in an American cotemporary says:

Never was a family more truly united than that of the Gladstones. They constitute the most wholesome type of the British country family, wholesome in mind and wholesome in body, and no breath of dissension or scandal has ever disturbed the serenity of their mutual relations.

Sons and daughters, as well as those who have entered the family by marriage, all vie with one another in reverence and devotion for the one who has done so much to render the name which they bear illustrious, a synonym for justice, piety and generosity.

But superior to them all on that score is the "Grand Old Woman," as the venerable Mrs. Gladstone, the once famous beauty, Catherine Glynne, is affectionately described throughout the United Kingdom.

No wife is more watchful and devoted than she, and Mr. Gladstone has made few political speeches in parliament when she has not sat in the gallery inspiriting him with the knowledge of her presence, and few public addresses out side the walls of Westminster when she has not sat by his side, whether on the platform or on the hustings.

Indeed, on one occasion, when, about 15 years ago, he was called upon to speak in the open air at Greenwich to an extremely hostile audience, she won the day for him by standing throughout at his side, holding an umbrella to shield his silvered locks from the glare of the sun.

They Long for Our Rubbers.

Taking into consideration all the wet weather we have lately had to put up with, it is surprising that the golosh has received so little attention from manufacturers. Little or nothing in this country has been done for its improvement since its birth, and the ugliness of the rubber shoe is undoubtedly the cause of its unpopularity. In this particular instance they certainly manage things better in America. There no self-respecting woman would dream of encasing her feet in the heavy, thick-soled boot which we most of us adopt for winter wearing; they can don the patent or glace boots of summer in the wettest weather, because a neat pair of rubbers are slipped over for outdoor wear, and the feet are kept warm and dry. For a round of calls the American goloshes are invaluable; they can be slipped off in the hall, leaving irreproachable footwear wherewith to make one's appearance in the drawing room. Still, while the only "rubbers" procurable here are of the hideous shape en evidence, the heavy winter boot is decidedly to be preferred, mud and all.—London Figaro.

Practical.

Wiggles—Does the Rev. Mr. Fourteenthly practice what he preaches?

Waggles—Well, yes, generally; but not at such great length.—Somerville Journal.

TWO NEW NOVELS.

SOME CHAT ABOUT THESE WORKS OF POPULAR AUTHORS.

The First Seems to Have a Purpose, but the Second is Only for Entertainment.

At no season of the year does the truth of the "wise man's" words regarding the making of many books become so apparent as in the autumn, for at no other time do they issue from the publishers in such numbers. There is such an embarrassment of riches amid the quantity of chaff and dust which are always present, that it is difficult to choose what to speak of in order to help those who have less time to make a choice. The long evenings with the bright fire and glowing light makes a good book especially attractive, and the list of these this season is a long one.

I have just finished looking over Marm Lisa, Kate Douglas Wiggin's last novel issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston. It is brightly written and evidently with a purpose beside that of furnishing amusement, although there is enough of the latter to pay one for the time spent in the reading. It is in no sense a love story, but there are glimpses here and there of possible romance in the lives of some of the characters.

The interest centers around three persons: Mrs. Grubb, who has a "vocation and a mission;" Mistress Mary, who devotes her life to practical work among the children, and Marm Lisa, the unfortunate child whose soul is hampered in its expression by its body and its environments, but who is represented as slowly but surely, under the tender care of Mistress Mary, coming to the light. This struggle is, beyond measure, pathetic, as described by Mrs. Wiggin, and shows in her a wonderfully keen appreciation of what may be done by teaching in harmony with the real needs of children.

There are some extremely funny touches in the representation of the character and life of Mrs. Grubb, whose husband was the one friend that Marm Lisa had, before attracting the attention of Mistress Mary. Here is one:

"Mr. Grubb had died in the endeavor to understand her, and it is doubtful whether, had he been offered a second life and another opportunity, he would have thought the end justified the means."

The author is evidently trying to throw ridicule upon those women who are constantly running after new things which they imagine will be means for greater self-development, and neglecting in their pursuit the duties which lie close at hand. Where she failed, I think, in her purpose is in showing Mrs. Grubb to be a person who had the tact and ability to influence all with whom she came in contact, and thus become a leader in whatever society she entered. It is certain that there must be those who have this gift of arousing enthusiasm in others, as well as those who attend to the practical details of good work. That Mrs. Grubb did not carry her lofty ideas into her settlement of Marm Lisa and the twins, would naturally disgust those who saw this neglect of a duty which belonged to her naturally, while on the other hand, there might be very many who listened to her words and were thus aroused to real work. Mrs. Grubb is, no doubt, intended to represent a class of individuals who are working for self-glorification, while pretending to work for humanity.

The character of Mistress Mary is extremely well drawn, and presents a most attractive picture. One of the best things in the book is her conversation with Mrs. Grubb with regard to Marm Lisa. It is full of humor. I will quote a part of it:

"There are natural leaders and natural followers," remarked Mrs. Grubb smilingly, as she swayed to and fro in Mary's rocking chair. Her smile, like a ballet dancer's, had no connection with her relation to, the matter of her speech or her state of feeling; it was what a watchmaker would call a detached movement. "I can't see," said she, "that it is my duty to send Lisa away to be taught, just when I need her most. My development is a good deal more important than hers."

"Why?"

"Why? Because I have a vocation and a mission; because, if I should falter or faint by the wayside, hundreds of women who depended on me for inspiration would fall back into error and suffer permanent loss and injury."

"Do you suppose they really would?" asked Mary rather maliciously, anxious if possible to ruffle the surface fo Mrs. Grubb's exasperating placidity. "Or would they, of course after a long period of grief-stricken apathy, attach themselves to somebody else's classes?"

"They might," allowed Mrs. Grubb, in a tone of hurt self-respect; "though you must know, little as you've seen of the world, that no one woman has just the same reverent as any other, and that there are some who are born to interpret truth to the multitude. I can say in all humility that it has been so with me from a child. I've always had a burning desire to explore the secret chambers of Thought, always yearned to understand and explain the universe."

"I have never tried to explain it," sighed Mary a little wearily; "one is so busy trying to keep one's little corner clean and sweet and pleasant, a helpful place where sad and tired souls can sit down and rest."

"Who wants to sit down and rest? No!" exclaimed Mrs. Grubb. "But then, I'm no effete Briton, I have such an active mind."

"There are just a few passive virtues," said Mary teasingly. "We must remember that activity doesn't always make for good; sometimes it is unrest, disintegration; not growth, Mrs. Grubb, but fermentation."

Mrs. Grubb took out a small blank-book and made a note, for she had an ear for any sentence that might be used in a speech.

"That is true. 'Distrust the activity which is not growth, but fermentation;' that will just hit some ladies in my classes, and it comes right in with something I am going to say this evening."

Then there is a funny scene with Rhoda, one of Mistress Mary's assistants in her good work, in which some plain truths are told by the indignant girl to Mrs. Grubb, much to the latter's discomfiture.

The book is bright and entertaining and will find many readers.

The Herb Moon is the latest work of John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie), but hardly equal to the books which brought her fame. It seems a curious mixture of comedy and tragedy somewhat hastily thrown together, and giving a sense of unreality and an expectancy of sensational developments, which, however, do not come.

The character of Rose is the one strong one in the story. She was married young to a Mr. Arden, who treated her unkindly, and before a year had elapsed became hopelessly insane and was put into an asylum.

The reader finds her living with her brother, the organist in a church in a country village, a servant, Susan, who is devoted to them, and a young man, Louis Robsart, who is a clerk in a cotton factory once owned by his father. Her life is monotonous in the extreme—how monotonous the following few lines of fine description will show:

"Oh, those long days in the country—days of anxiety without distraction, of patient waiting for letters—no matter from whom—which never come, days of trivial necessary tasks impossible to shirk and yet so wearisome in their accomplishment, days when life can promise neither love, nor youth, nor joy, nor even death—when the world seems but a mighty grind mill where slaves eternally toil without rest and without hire."

I have no doubt but there are many women to whom these words will bring a realization of the dreariness of their own lives, shut away in the loneliness of a poor country home, with little or nothing to lighten their toil and uncongenial surroundings.

The companionship of Rose with Robsart brings a friendship which naturally, with both, soon ripens into love. The real strength of her character is shown in her effort to cure both herself and him of what they feel to be wrong. She tries to kill the feeling in his heart. She strives to make herself look old. She becomes dull, and by and by he begins to wonder why he had thought her beautiful and winning. She "killed the love in him just as she had slain the woman in herself. She ceased to care very much for his company; but when she no longer cared for anything, she felt chilled by her own coldness."

It was all a numbing process as we learn later on, for the love never died. But what a picture is this in a few words. "In their sitting room the boards groaned, the flies droned, but Rose was nearly always silent."

Susan's philosophy is the comedy in what is otherwise so full of gloom. She explains what is meant by the herb moon.

"And Mr. Robsart is so fond of apples," said Susan. "When he marries, I hope it will be straight off without shilly-shally. For there's nothing so wearing as the herb-moon."

"The herb-moon?" repeated Rose, stupefied.

"Age! That's my name for one of those long courtships. Adam and I did all our courting in a fortnight; that's why we are happy. This walking out with each other year in and year out, till all your nerve is gone and you are sick with talking, was never to my taste nor to my mother's before. 'Tisn't natural, and I'm all for nature, I am."

There is an abruptness in some parts of the story that strikes one a little unpleasantly, giving a sort of artificial atmosphere, but there are many fine things also, which show the author's strength. The book is brought out by Dodd, Mead & Company, of New York.

The story of Phroso, Anthony Hope's last story, is to be published in book form in this country in January. Personally I do not care for this author, but there are many who will welcome this novel and also the new serial to appear next year in McClure's Magazine.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

AN AFTERNOON IDEAL.

In Orange Shades, With Full Ruffle of White Lawn.

Figured taffeta comes so cheap that it is being used by many who thought silks beyond them for household wear. The cheap qualities have a little figure in them, and, perhaps, a little cotton also, but this makes them all the more durable. As long as they have the silky "feel" they are all right for house use.

A lovely afternoon taffeta can be made of capucine, a shade of orange. It comes with a lighter shade of yellow outlined upon it with black. The Empire cut is a favorite. It is like the mother hubbard, but longer in the yoke and more shapely.

A TAFFETA HOUSE DRESS.

The skirt is gathered upon a yoke of yellow silk overlaid with embroidery and finished with a fichu of white dotted lawn with full ends. The same finishes the skirt. A broad bow of white ribbon is upon the bodice, and there is a crush collar of the same.

Economic women are making their white ribbon bows from a yard of white taffeta silk. It will generally be found much cheaper.

The Gun Goes Off

instantly when you pull the trigger. So sickness may come on suddenly. But it takes time to load the gun, and it takes time to get ready for those explosions called diseases. Coughs, colds, any "attack," whatever the subject be, often means preceding weakness and poor blood. Are you getting thin? Is your appetite poor? Are you losing that snap, energy and vigor that make "clear-headedness?" Do one thing: build up your whole system with SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil. It is the essence of nourishment. It does not nauseate, does not trouble the stomach. And it replaces all that disease robs you of.

A book telling more about it sent free. Ask for it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

NEWSPAPER FROM A TREE.

An interesting experiment was made last April at a paper and wood pulp manufactory at Eisenthal in order to see what was the shortest time a standing tree could be converted into a printed paper. This experiment conclusively showed what can be accomplished by modern machinery and ingenuity.

In a forest near the establishment three trees were felled in the presence of the owners of the manufactory at 7:35 in the morning. The trees were carried to the manufactory, where they were cut into 12-inch pieces, decorticated and split. The wood was then raised by an elevator to the defibrating machines.

The wood pulp produced was put into a vat and mixed with the necessary ingredients. Then the liquid pulp was sent to the paper machines and at 9:34 in the morning the first sheet of paper was finished. One hour and fifty-nine minutes was the time consumed in its manufacture.

The owners of the factory, accompanied by the notary public who watched the entire work, then took some of the paper to a printing shop a little over two miles from the manufactory, and at 10 o'clock a printed copy of the journal was in the hands of the party. So it took just two hours and twenty-five minutes to convert the wood of a standing tree into a newspaper ready for delivery.

During the course of this experiment there were a number of interruptions which at another time might have been avoided and the owners claim that 20 minutes can be cut off the record time.

SUBSTITUTION

the FRAUD of the day.

See you get Carter's.

Ask for Carter's.

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills

The only perfect Liver Pill.

Take no other,

Even if

Solicited to do so.

Beware of imitations of Same Color Wrapper.

RED.

The Sunday School.

FOURTH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

LESSON XIII. DECEMBER 27, 1896.
Titles and Golden Texts.

Golden Text for the Quarter: Thy throne shall be established for ever.—2 Sam. 7:16.

I. SOLOMON ANOINTED KING.

Keep the charge of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways.—1 Kings 2: 3.

II. SOLOMON'S WISE CHOICE.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.—Psa. 111: 10.

III. SOLOMON'S WEALTH AND WISDOM.

Them that honor me I will honor, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed. 1 Sam. 2: 30.

IV. THE PROVERBS OF SOLOMON.

My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not.—Prov. 1: 10.

V. BUILDING THE TEMPLE.

Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.—Psa. 127: 1.

VI. THE HOLY TEMPLE DEDICATED.

The Lord is in his holy temple; let all the earth keep silence before him.—Hab. 2: 20.

VII. GOD'S BLESSING UPON SOLOMON.

The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow with it.—Prov. 10: 22.

VIII. REWARDS OF OBEDIENCE.

In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths. Prov. 3: 6.

IX. THE FAME OF SOLOMON.

Behold, a greater than Solomon is here.—Matt. 12: 42.

X. SOLOMON'S SIN.

Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.—1 Cor. 10: 12.

XI. CAUTIONS AGAINST INTEMPERANCE.

For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty.—Prov. 23: 21.

XII. THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

And the angel said unto them, Fear not; for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.—Luke 2: 10.

XIII. REVIEW.

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man.—Eccl. 12: 13.

Review Hints for the Intermediate Teacher.

There are many ways of conducting a quarterly review, but the only one which is really what the name indicates—a review—is some method which recalls the leading features of past lessons, blending them into a new, striking, condensed form of practical truth. How to do this in the best way cannot be decided from any prescribed plan or chart for general use, but must be adapted by each teacher who has studied the quarter's lessons, and who, with unity of design, and all looking towards the closing review. Sometimes an interesting exercise may be made upon the localities of lessons. In this case, most of the scenes have related to Jerusalem and its vicinity, though much pleasing knowledge may be brought out by giving to the scholars, a week previously, some brief written questions which they may be prepared to answer concisely, either verbally or in writing.

Geographical.—What was called the city of David and where was it? Where was King Solomon's home? Where did the Lord appear to Solomon by night? Where was the temple built? From what countries did Solomon get some of the materials for building? To what lands did the fame of Solomon reach? From what place came his most famous visitor? Over what plains did the angels sing and tell of good tidings? From what distant lands did wise men come to visit the infant King? These or similar questions may introduce other features.

Biographical.—Most of the biographical study of the quarter will be upon the life and character of Solomon. Princes and prophets were not so prominent in David's life as in his father's time. David's life was considered in the last quarterly review, but may be somewhat repeated by questions showing his desire that Solomon his son should keep the charge of the Lord his God to walk in his ways. Hiram was ever a lover of David, one who may be an example of a real friend of many years, faithful to father and son. The queen of Sheba fournishes a worthy example for study and imitation. Her desire for true wisdom, to know of Solomon's god, her persistent pursuit of good, her acceptance of truth, her gratitude, her return to her country to show herself a blessing to her people, her immortal example to coming ages of the world,—all may be brought out from the class. We can believe all this of her, which the scholars themselves can prove from the words concerning her spoken by the "One greater than Solomon."

The Golden Texts. Much of Solomon's history can be brought back in connection with recitation of titles and golden texts. What is the beginning of wisdom? Solomon's wisdom, his wealth, and fame, his building of the temple, its dedication, his wise sayings, his falling into sin, may thus all be remembered. But while it may be an easy task to be thoroughly familiar with all these points for review, do not let the more important practical truths be omitted or lightly passed over.

Lessons of Wisdom.—How to be wise, to be honored, how to resist temptation, to trust in the Lord, to own him in all our ways, to take heed lest we forsake him, to be in his fear all the day long, can all be readily taught by a teacher suggestive in word and manner, apt in questioning, and thoroughly familiar with the topics for review.

The Whole Duty of Man.—What is the conclusion of the whole matter? Let this golden text be taught in the most impressive way possible, gleaning from the answers which have been given the final words for the blackboard—"Fear God." "Keep his commandments." Tell of these words of counsel, tried and true after years when mirth and pleasure, fame and wealth, had failed to satisfy the soul. Give, as a closing refrain to the quarter's lessons, a call to the young from Jerusalem's wise king, older than the song of angels to the Bethlehem shepherds: "Remember." "Now."—Faith Latimer in S. S. Times.

A New Cure for Asthma.

Medical science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma in the Kola Plant, found on the Congo river, West Africa. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, are sending out large trial cases of the Kola Compound free to all sufferers from Asthma. Send your name and address on postal card, and they will send you a trial case by mail free.

All the Same to Him.

The Prince de Conti was not fastidious on the subject of the mass. He wished to have for his almoner the Abbe Prevost, the author of "Manon Lescaut."

"Monseigneur," said the abbe to him, "I have never said mass."

"Never mind," said the prince, "I have never heard it."—London Figaro.

Eclipse.

The newly wed see no one else
As they spoon and spoon and spoon,
For the world is in eclipse, you know,
Behind a honey-moon.
—Detroit Tribune.

Very Much Indeed.

When there is much to be said on both sides there is seldom anything omitted.—Puck.

COMPENSATION.

Could I stand once more, as I did that day
Years long since, at the forks of the road,
Where youth stood beside me, with pleasure gay,
And plucking a daisy, I tried to show
One by one, from its petals, which way to go.

Could I know that the road I refused to take
Would have led me o'er heights most sweet and fair,
With none of the sorrow and pain and care
That have crushed me low to earth of time,
And have marked each step of the way that's been mine;

Could I see onward only to know
The way I have gone, with its cloud and unrest—
I would wait not the question, but gladly go
Over the self-same tear-marked way,
With unfaltering heart, and come back to-day.

For have I not proved, as only one may
Who has walked through the furnace of grief and pain,
How soul touches soul as we meet by the way
In this journey of life? How love is the same
Priceless jewel for heart's ease, be it sunshine or rain?

And faith has not faltered to breast the stream;
And hope beckons ever with joyous eyes
To the life beyond, where the dreams come true,
Where love never ending and joy will greet
Me at heaven's threshold, earth's story complete.

—Harper's Bazar.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S HOME.

The Unfortunate Woman's Life in Her Southern Residence.

A few evenings ago I was taking the leisurely exercise the climate permits, when I came face to face with a small brick tenement, whose upper windows looked into an old-fashioned garden. That outlook might as well have been into a great English park. A stretch of green turf, ah, so green and cool, and a forest of spreading oaks and magnolias, with the pink splendor of the crape myrtle showing bravely between; then an open glade, half pastoral, half sylvan, clean, stately, with long vistas and cathedral-like aisles. The astute reader already divines from this introduction there is more behind the description of this park than meets the eye. It was, in fact, elaborated on as a contrast. From the upper windows of the small brick tenement one looked upon this belt of cultivated wilderness whose eyes beheld to-day the

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1896.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 115,000

TO SUBSCRIBERS WHOSE TIME EXPIRES IN DECEMBER.

We have mailed a proposition by postal card to all subscribers whose time expires in December, making a special rate for renewal for the Weekly Blade for one year at a price that is very remarkable, and should have the attention of every one to whom it is addressed.

The postal card should by this time have reached every person whose time expires in December, and it will create a sensation.

We ask all those who should be entitled to one of the cards, but who has not received it; to write us immediately and we will send a duplicate.

The terms proposed in this card will surprise you.

CLEVELAND ON CUBA.

Some of the newspapers tried hard to make the President's message sensational by declaring in their head-lines that he had given an "ultimatum" to Spain that if she does not grant home rule to Cuba, this government will interfere.

It is needless to say there is nothing of the sort in the message. Mr. Cleveland tells that this government "intimated" to Spain that, if she would grant home rule to Cuba, and the Cubans would accept it under guarantee that it would be done, the United States would find a way of making the guarantee.

The Cubans don't want Spanish control, even with home rule for the island. They want absolute independence. Hence they have not accepted the offer of this government, nor has Spain.

The scheme is apparently nothing but a diplomatic expedient to defer action. Mr. Cleveland doesn't want to start an international complication during the small portion of his term which is left, and made an impossible proposition, so as to consume some months of time in diplomatic red tape. There is nothing like an ultimatum in his proposal for a guarantee.

Nor is there anything of the sort in the obscure foreshadowing of a policy which may be adopted some time in the dim future, embodied in his closing reference to the Cuban matter. Mr. Cleveland intimates therein that, "when the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurgents has become manifest," and when the war has degenerated into useless slaughter and wholesale destruction of property, then —what? Why, "a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge." That is what Mr. Cleveland says.

Evidently he does not think that time has yet arrived. The vast majority of the American people believe it has. The President's postponement of the matter simply means that he washes his hands of it, leaving the whole affair to the incoming administration. There is no "ultimatum," not the least hint that he proposes to do anything. The effort to make it appear so is only ridiculous on the part of the newspapers which are trying to make a sensation out of a document which contains nothing sensational.

MARY ELIZABETH'S MISTAKE.

This saving the country is not exactly what some people imagine.

Now, there is Mary Elizabeth Lease, who traveled the length and breadth of this fair land, explaining what should be done to save the nation from financial ruin.

She railed against the money power, poured out the vials of her wrath upon the heads of the capitalists, and declared that the panacea was in the election of Bryan and the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

And now, what is the result of all this effort on the part of Mary Elizabeth to point out to the people the way to run the government?

A minion of the law, authorized by a hated capitalist, has advertised the home of Mrs. Lease for sale.

The home was mortgaged. While she was telling how to manage the finances of the country, the mortgage kept on working; and now, poor Mr Lease is in danger of being without a place to lay his head.

And the mortgage, too, is only for $1,400. How insignificant that amount must appear to Mrs. Lease, who is accustomed to talking about millions and billions; and yet how great an amount it is when she does not have it!

And this was what happened to Mrs. Lease's home while she was telling what the financial policy of the country should be.

PARTY REALIGNMENTS.

As the days go by, it becomes clearer that the two wings of the Democratic party, created by the split on silver, will not reunite. Had the silver kings acquiesced in the decision of the people at the polls, and definitely abandoned the 16 to 1 idea, the closing of the gap would have been practical. But they have declared that the agitation shall go on; and it now becomes of interest to know what will be the course of the sound money Democrats.

The real strength of this section did not appear in the vote for Palmer and Buckner. The majority of the Democrats voted for McKinley. They fired both barrels instead of one, at the silver foe. A vote for Palmer meant a half-vote for McKinley; they each gave him a whole vote.

We believe that the course of the new administration will be such that the majority of the gold Democrats will come to its support. This will mean the breaking of the power of the Democratic party, as at present controlled, in all the great states east of the Mississippi, and north of the free silver states of the South. And such a course would mean absolute hopelessness for any further attempts to debase the currency by the adoption of the 16 to 1 idea.

THE TARIFF PROGRAMME.

The matter of a new tariff law has been taken up in a business-like way by the President-elect and the Republican leaders at Washington. The plan of campaign is as follows:

The present Ways and Means committee of the House, under Chairman Dingley, will proceed at once to prepare a tariff bill along protective lines. Hearings will be given the farmers, planters and manufacturers who may wish to present their views to the committee, and the new bill will probably be reported to the present House before its final adjournment on March 4.

Then an extra session of Congress will be called as soon as possible after March 4, and the bill be re-introduced in the House. The Ways and Means committee of the new body will contain practically the same membership as the present committee. The bill will be reported back promptly, and can be passed by the House within ten days of the assembling of Congress in extra session; it will then go to the Senate.

The silver men in the Senate are already declaring that no tariff bill shall pass "unless something is done for silver." In this, however, it is probable that they will not be able to carry out their threat of "holding-up" this measure. The Senate, after March 4, will have a greater Republican strength, and it is doubtful if the silver Senators will be able to carry out a policy of obstruction.

The plan of having a House committee of one Congress elaborate a piece of legislation for the next Congress to pass, is a new one; but there are no valid objections to it. It is the wish of the President-elect; its meets the hearty concurrence of the Republican leaders in the present Congress, who will be members of the next one; and it will give relief to the country at the earliest practicable moment.

The new tariff law will be a "moderate" one. The rates are intended to be somewhat lower than those of the McKinley law, but considerably in advance of those of the present law. The needs of the revenue, the fostering of American industries, and the maintenance of a proper wage-rate among American workingmen, will be the three things kept in mind in the preparation of the new measure.

A FREE TRADE BOGIE.

The New York Herald has always been a zealous advocate of free trade. Its face is set against protection in any form. Hence it bitterly opposes an extra session of Congress next spring to pass a Republican protective tariff measure. It says:

> An extra session of Congress would be close to a positive affliction. Ask the merchants, who are looking forward to a period of prosperity, what they think of it. It may do very well for the politicians, who have their own little axes to grind and who don't care who turns the grindstone, but so far as the rest of the people are concerned it would be disastrous. It would sandbag business and so daze our merchants that new enterprises and ventures would come to a standstill.

The Herald is disingenuous. What caused the stagnation in commerce and industry after the election of Cleveland in 1892, whereby it became certain that Democratic tariff tinkering would come to pass?

Every importer stopped importing, and devoted his energies to disposing of the stock of foreign goods he had on hand. He wished to wait until the new tariff went into operation, so that he could import at a lower rate of duty.

Every manufacturer whose products would be affected by the importation of similar foreign goods at lower duties, stopped manufacturing goods for a market six months ahead. To avoid loss he had to wait until the new tariff law was enacted, so that he could ascertain how far his interests were affected.

Wholesale and retail merchants bought only those goods for which there was an immediate demand, and reduced their stocks as low as possible, to avoid loss from the new and lower scale of prices which the lower tariff would make inevitable.

Hence the business stagnation was induced by the reduction of the tariff on competing goods. The threat hanging over all was a reduction of duties—a reduction which was so great that, even with increased imports, the revenue derived from duties has never equalled the expenditures of the government.

The extra session of Congress will be called to enact a tariff law on opposite lines. It is to give adequate protection to the domestic manufacture of goods with which imported goods compete.

There will be nothing in this procedure to cause any importer to stop importing, or manufacturer to cease manufacturing, or merchant to let his stocks run down. The enactment of a protective law will improve the conditions of domestic industry and commerce, not cripple them.

This is not a mere theory; it is proved by facts. Look back to 1890, when the McKinley bill was being debated in Congress. Business was brisk, the mills and factories were all working. The revision of the tariff on protective lines did not injure any business interest. It is the threat of a removal of adequate protection which is injurious.

The Herald's argument is fallacious and insincere. The extra session will bring none of the evils which it predicts. It will promote prosperity, not hinder it.

ANTI-TRUST LAW.

In his message, President Cleveland admits that the anti-trust laws are ineffective.

The country is well aware of this fact, as all kinds of trusts flourish and succeed in strangling competition and restricting output.

But the President makes a suggestion worthy of consideration.

He suggests that the several states pass such stringent anti-trust laws as is possible under their several constitutions. This, in connection with with remodeling the general laws, should check the work of combinations of capital for unlawful purposes.

The Republican party has a duty to perform in this matter, and the public looks to it for protection.

The language of the St. Louis platform is plain and the party is expected to redeem its pledge.

The McKinley administration must deal boldly and fearlessly with all trusts. This is an important part of the work given it to do.

The famine in India will be the worst ever known there in spite of the recent rains, which it was believed would in a great measure relieve the suffering. The charity of the world will be taxed to provide against starvation to a population equal to that of the entire United States.

THE DINGLEY BILL.

Toledo Daily Blade, December 12.

We have just received the following letter, dated yesterday, from a prominent merchant of Bryan, Ohio:

Editor Blade:—I have read your editorials in Wednesday's Blade on "An Extra Session" and the "Dingley Bill Dead." The latter was probably written before the proceedings which took place in the Senate were received by you. A vote of 35 to 21 in favor of the consideration of the Dingley bill looks as though it might be very much alive.

If it was a good measure at the last session, it is equally a good measure, as well as good politics, now. If tariff legislation is delayed until a satisfactory measure can be matured and passed at a special session, the country will be flooded with wool and woolen goods, imported to take advantage of the new tariff law, so that there would probably be two pounds of wool on the market where only one could be used.

Aside from that, the government needs the revenue that ought to be received on these importations. The factory hands need the wages that should be paid for manufacturing these woolens. The farmers need now, if ever, the additional amount on their wool that the Dingley bill would give them. It takes good yellow gold to pay for those importations that ought to be paid to farmers, factory hands and manufacturers.

When a man is drowning, we do not run for a dry suit of clothing before pulling him out of the water. Let the Republican Senators make an honest effort to pass the bill as a temporary measure, to be supplemented later by such other tariff legislation as shall be necessary. Then, if the bill is defeated by Democrats, Populists or free silver men the Republican party will stand acquitted by wool growers and manufacturers.

Respectfully,
J. M. WELKER.

Our friend is correct in supposing that the editorial headed "Dingley Bill Dead," in Wednesday's paper, was written before the action in the Senate that day. More than that, it was in type, and the editorial page stereotyped, by the time that Mr. Allen's motion came up. However, the conclusions reached in the article were perfectly correct: the Dingley bill is dead, and stands no show of passage.

Senator Allen is a Populist and a free silverite, and his motion to take up the bill was simply a bit of political play to put the Republican Senators in a false light before the country. Reading the bald announcement that the vote to take up the bill stood 35 yeas to 21 nays, one might naturally infer that this was a test of tariff sentiment in the Senate, but it was not. Here are the facts in the case:

The Dingley "emergency" tariff bill originated in the House of Representatives, and passed that body. When it reached the Senate, it was referred to the Finance committee. That committee has a free silver chairman, and a majority of its members are free silver men. The committee reported it back to the Senate with an amendment. That amendment provides for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The Senate passed it with this free coinage amendment. The bill, of course, went back to the House, which promptly disagreed to the Senate amendment, and returned the bill to that body.

Now, this bill that Senator Allen moved to take up contains this free silver amendment. Senator Aldrich promptly objected as he should have done, to the taking up of a free silver measure. Every other Republican Senator should have done the same thing: but they hesitated because they knew that very many Republicans think of the Dingley bill as a tariff measure, not understanding that a free silver rider is attached to it. Our Bryan friend appears to labor under this mistake. Hence most of the Republican Senators, fearing that votes against the motion to take it up would be misunderstood by the people, and mistakenly considered to be a repudiation of Republican tariff pledges, voted to take it up.

Senator Allen was compelled to show his hand by being asked if he would support the bill without the silver amendment, and Allen responded that he would not. Then Senator Aldrich made a move which uncovered the motives of Allen and his confreres, by moving that the bill be recommitted to the finance committee with instructions to report it back with the free silver rider left off. The morning hour expired before the debate on Aldrich's motion was ended, and the bill went back to the calendar.

We have no doubt the Aldrich motion will be defeated; and in that case the bill is dead. The Republicans will not pass a free coinage measure in order to get a temporary tariff bill through. If the Senate should again pass it with the free silver rider, the House would defeat it; and even should the House pass it, Cleveland would veto it.

Furthermore, in the light of Cleveland's remarks in his message on tariff and revenue, it is pretty certain that he would veto the Dingley bill, even were the free silver rider taken off.

The free silverites of the Senate are men who are holding up the original Dingley bill. When they added a free coinage provision to it, they did it to kill the bill, and confuse the Republicans.

There will be an extra session of Congress, and a new tariff law will be passed within ninety days after McKinley's inauguration. This is the programme at present, and it probably will not be changed.

THE PENSION BILL.

The old soldiers always find the Republicans in Congress ready to do all that can be done, in justice and equity, to aid them. The pensions appropriation bill—the largest of the annual appropriations—was passed by the House on the second day of the session—an unprecedented event. The bill carries a total of $141,263,880.

Two things contributed to this result: first, that the ascertaining of the amount needed is a mere matter of book-keeping in the Pension office; and, second, that no new legislation was attempted in the pensions bill, and it therefore needed no debate. The sum it carries is needed to pay pensions allowed under the law; there was nothing to wrangle over.

It is a remarkable fact that the number of pensioners now on the rolls, by the last official report, is higher than ever before, amounting to 970,678. As it is thirty-five years since the war closed, it might seem that death's ravages would be so great as to reduce the number. But when a soldier pensioner dies, he often leaves a widow, and sometimes minor children, who then go on the pension rolls, and thus the number is kept up.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

The Senate caucus of Republicans has promptly taken the first step toward carrying out the pledge of the St. Louis convention regarding an international agreement for the rehabilitation of silver. It adopted the following resolution and appointed the committee therein provided for:

> Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this caucus be appointed to recommend some plan whereby legislation may be had at this session of Congress looking to an international conference with leading commercial nations of the world for the promotion of bimetallism.

We are glad to see so prompt action on the part of the caucus, but venture to repeat a suggestion The Blade has made before—that, instead of trying another international conference, the question be put direct to the other nations concerned by our ambassadors and ministers. Make the first step an executive one, instead of legislative. It will be quicker and more satisfactory.

A train held up within a mile of the St. Louis Union depot is enough to cause Chicago to turn green with envy.

Thos. Slater has a message for every man on page 6. Don't fail to read it.

MACEO'S MURDER.

If the report is true that Maceo was basely betrayed, and butchered in cold blood while on his way, under a flag of truce, to meet a Spanish representative, the crime is one of the most brutal that ever stained the annals of warfare.

By it, Spain has forfeited all right to any consideration at the hands of any civilized nation on the globe. She has violated the rules of war recognized by all civilized countries. The abuse of the flag of truce, and the treacherous slaying of those belonging to the enemy, are in direct violation of the international code regulating warfare, adopted by a conference at Brussels, in 1874, of representatives of fourteen European powers, of which Spain was one.

This barbarity and treachery will help the Cuban cause. The mulatto leader's martyrdom will, it now appears likely, be the salvation of his cause. Already a hot wave of popular indignation has risen in this country, and men are openly volunteering for the Cuban army. It will bring contributions of money, of provisions, of munitions of war, and put the Cubans in a position to carry on an offensive campaign.

Spain has lost Cuba—and lost it by her own barbarity and treachery.

TURKEY TO BE DISCIPLINED.

The civilized people of the world hope that at last the European deadlock on the Eastern question has been broken, and that the story is true that the Great Powers have determined to compel Turkey to behave herself.

The situation reminds one of the old frontier adage that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian." The only way to reform Turkish misrule is to wipe Turkey off the map as an independent power.

This is practically what is in contemplation, if the cable news is correct. Turkey will retain her territorial integrity, but be reduced to a condition of vassalage, under the joint control of Great Britain, Russia and France—with Germany, Austria and Italy consenting thereto.

Such a scheme is in practical operation in Egypt to-day. Great Britain controls the country of the Khedive, because she controls its finances and taxation. The plan with Turkey will probably be still more radical. Not only control of finance and taxation, but of the army, the police, and the courts will be vested in a board of control named and supervised by England, Russia and France.

Such a plan may run smoothly for many years, but it is evidently but one more step toward the final solution of the vexed Eastern problem. Sooner or later, the division of Turkish territory must take place; but it cannot be reached without a war. Constantinople is the prize for which each of the Great Powers longs. Russia has had her eye fixed upon it for two centuries, but she can never obtain it without fighting Austria, England, and perhaps other nations. Yet until Turkey is absorbed by other nations, and Constantinople has a Christian master, the Eastern question will stand as a perpetual menace to the peace of Europe.

REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

There was a consultation between Mr. Hanna, chairman of the national Republican committee, and the Republican Senatorial "steering committee" on Wednesday. Mr. Hanna was consulted, not only as chairman of the national organization, but as the representative of President-elect McKinley, as was proper and right. It was but carrying out the avowed purpose that there shall be a perfect understanding within the Republican party, that a harmonious policy shall be assured. It is necessary that the President-elect shall understand the present sentiment of the Republicans in Congress, and the exact situation in both houses—especially in the Senate; and that the leaders in Congress shall know McKinley's ideas. There were three things made plain at this conference:

First—That while the Republicans would readily avail themselves of an opportunity to pass a tariff measure at this session, there was no probability of such an opportunity occurring.

Second—That an extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress to meet in March was decided on by Mr. McKinley.

Third—That the Republicans were satisfied that they would be able to construct a tariff bill which could be passed through the Senate, as well as through the House, at the special session.

Mr. Hanna's presence as national chairman was needed, because the committee virtually will be called upon to do what it can toward securing the election of Senators from South Dakota, Washington, North Carolina and Kentucky, who will act with the Republicans in the Senate on the tariff, and, if possible, also upon the currency question.

PASS THE LODGE BILL!

At the last session of Congress the Lodge immigration bill passed the House by a vote of 195 to 26.

It came to the Senate late in the session, so late that no action was taken.

The Senate should take up the measure, and pass it before this Congress adjourns.

In a sentence, the bill provides that no illiterates, between the ages of 14 and 60 years, shall come to this country to live.

The bill defines illiteracy as meaning persons who cannot read and write in any language.

When the bill was before Congress it was as heartily endorsed by the country as by members of Congress.

It is safe to say public sentiment has not changed since that time.

No part of the country, no class of our people, desire to increase an illiterate population.

A further increase of ignorance is not desired by any one.

The Senate need not waste much time on the bill. It knows the sentiment of the country and should pass the measure at once.

TO INVESTIGATE TRUSTS.

A Senate committe will investigate the workings of the Joint Traffic Association and the flour and window glass trusts.

That's right. If these combinations are strangling competition in order to advance prices their methods should be given to the public.

The people without regard to party are opposed to trusts, and they want to know all their inside workings and if found to be detrimental to the public good they want such legislation as will dissolve them.

What the people do want is free and unrestrained competition.

The investigation by the Senate committee should be thorough and if it is found that the charges made are true then remedial legislation should be promptly enacted.

It is an excellent time to begin such an investigation.

The action of the free silver Republican Senators has made the election of a Republican Senator from Kentucky more important than ever, in the estimation of the Republican leaders, and every effort will be made to elect a sound money successor to Blackburn this winter.

A FREE BICYCLE FOR READERS OF THE BLADE.

As we have many times before remarked, it is a good thing to be a subscriber to The Blade. We are constantly giving our readers opportunities to obtain useful and necessary articles at a nominal price. Thus the money expended for a year's subscription is usually refunded many fold. Now we have a plan whereby any reader of The Blade may obtain of us, during the months of January and February, a first-class high grade bicycle, either at a nominal price of $25, or less down to $5, or even ABSOLUTELY FREE. It would require too much space to elaborate fully our plan here, and we have therefore prepared a detailed circular of information, which we will be pleased to mail to any applicant. This plan appeals especially to young people, but is equally available to any person who wants a good first-class wheel. Hundreds of our readers have in mind the purchase of a bicycle upon the opening of the coming spring. Why pay $85 to $100 for one, when our plan will save you that amount of money?

Drop us a postal card for our bicycle circular, and do it quickly, as our offer is for the months of January and February only. One hundred dollars saved is $200 earned. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

THE SILVER SENATORS.

The silver men elected to the United States Senate as Republicans, but who abandoned their party because it would not truckle to a false and pernicious monetary scheme, are not to be depended on in any emergency. Their course in the Senate will be dictated by their desire to aid the silver fallacy, not by any wish to promote Republican legislation. This is abundantly proved already.

The Republican strength in the Senate last winter was 44, or one short of a majority. Leaving out these six silver malcontents, the straight Republican vote is but 38, or seven less than a majority. As the Senate is a continuing body, the defective of these six silverites raises the question whether the Republicans can hold the Senate committees and their chairmanships—the essential machinery in shaping legislation. The control of the finance committee of the Senate is most important, in view of prospective legislation; but the 38 votes which can be depended upon give no assurance of the Republicans retaining this control.

In point of fact, there is a new alignment of parties in the Senate. The free silver fcores, including Democrats, Republicans and Populists, number 38; straight-out Democrats, 13; vacancy (Delaware), 1; total, 90.

Republican control of the Senate during the present short session is not of so much importance as it will be when the new Congress meets. The problem now before the Republicans is to obtain a majority in that body. Unless they can control the upper house, the prospect of relief through a straight Republican tariff measure, and common-sense financial legislation, is remote.

It is already certain that the Republican vote will be at least 42 at the next session, and may reach 45. There will be active work in those state legislatures which have Senatorial elections this winter, to secure enough votes to give absolute control. But three more are needed, as 46 is a majority of the Senate.

SAD, IF TRUE.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Journal telegraphs to his paper a bit of news which is of the highest interest to office-seekers all over the country. That is, it will be important, if it is confirmed. From the nature of the case, however, the confirmation can only come after the inauguration of President McKinley, by his course in making appointments.

The Journal correspondent says the tip is generally given out in Washington that no ex-office holders will be appointed to the few positions which it will be in the power of the new administration to bestow. This rule will be adopted and made inviolable as far as President McKinley can make it so, he asserts. Nearly every district attorney, internal revenue collector, Indian and land agent under Harrison is applying for his old position under the new administration, but they will not be in it.

The reasons assigned for this are that new men have come into politics the last four years, and many old ones have never received any recompense for their work done in the past. For this reason, as far as possible, the offices will be distributed among the new men, or those who have not been honored in the past. Should all this prove to be a correct guess, there are a lot of gentlemen all over the country who will be sadly disappointed; for, as a rule, the man who has once held an appointive position is very anxious to get hold of it again—or something better.

THE LAKE TRAFFIC.

It is safe to say that, outside of the residents in the lake cities, the masses of the American people have a very inadequate idea of the enormous volume of commerce on these great inland seas. The report of Secretary Lamont gives statistics which seem almost incredible.

During the last fiscal year there passed through the "Soo" canal 16,200 vessels carrying an aggregate of 14,399,332 tons of freight, which exceeds the amount of freight carried through the Suez canal during the same period by nearly 6,000,000 tons. The commerce which passed through the Detroit river during the year amounted to 25,850,000 tons, valued at $275,000,000. This tonnage is in excess of the combined net tonnage of London and Liverpool for the year 1894.

Yet a dozen people know all about the Suez canal to one who is able to even locate correctly the Sault Ste. Marie canal! The Suez canal, being in a warm climate, is open to commerce the year round; while the "Soo" canal is frozen up every winter, and for about six months has no commerce. Hence its traffic in a half year—the season of lake navigation—is almost double that of a whole year through the Suez canal.

VENEZUELA NOT PLEASED.

Obscure intimations are made that Venezuela is not wholly satisfied with the arrangements made by the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of her boundary dispute; and new developments of an important character are promised. There is certainly some reason for dissatisfaction. The exclusion of Venezuela from direct representation on the arbitration tribunal must be unpleasant, even if it is not regarded as an insult; and, besides, the Venezuelans are apparently waking up to the fact that under the rules of arbitration proposed the English have rather the better chance of securing what they are after. President Cleveland's congratulations in his message over its settlement may prove to be a little too previous.

Attorney General Harmon's report on the inefficiency of the anti-trust law must make interesting reading for the members of the supreme court, as he is now trying a case under it before that tribunal.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

From the general statistics of the government included in the President's message, it appears that during the year the receipts of the government from all sources amounted to $469,475,408.78. During the same period its expenditures were $434,678,654.48, the expenditures over receipts thus amounting to $25,203,245.70. The ordinary expenditures during the year were $4,015,852.21 less than during the preceding fiscal year. Of the receipts mentioned there was derived from customs the sum of $160,021,751.67, and from internal revenue $146,830,615.66. The receipts from customs show an increase of $7,863,134.22 over those from the same source for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, and the receipts from internal revenue an increase of $3,584,537.91.

Among the flood of official documents which have lately appeared is a preliminary report on the income and expenditure of the railways in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. This report presents the chief items of an income account by territorial groups for 652 roads, representing an operated mileage of 172,369 miles of line, or about 96 per cent of the total mileage operated in the United States. The gross earnings upon this mileage were $1,123,646,562, of which $323,468,891 were from the passenger service and $772,071,374 were from the freight service. As the operating expenses were $754,971,515, it appears that the income from operation was $368,675,047. The earnings of the passenger service were $1,877 per mile of line, being an increase of $113 as compared with the previous year. The earnings of the freight service also show an increase over last year of $349 per mile of line. The gross earnings per mile of line were $6,519 for 1896, and the operating expenses $4,380, leaving a net income per mile of line of $2,139, which is in excess of that for the fiscal years 1895 and 1894, and compares fairly well with the net income per mile of line for 1893 and 1892. The net earnings of the 172,369 miles of line represented in this income report were $368,675,047, against $341,298,947 for the corresponding roads in 1895.

The state department has finally given out the text of the Venezuelan agreement between us and England. The four arbitrators to be appointed on the part of the United States and Great Britain are to be selected by the judges of their respective supreme courts, instead of by the chief justices, as at first reported. The rules to govern the tribunal in its proceedings provide that adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make a good title, and that the arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of a district as well as actual settlement thereof sufficient to constitute adverse holding or to make title by prescription. Furthermore, the arbitrators are authorized to recognize and give effect to rights and claims resting on any other ground whatever, valid according to international and on any principles of international law which the arbitrators may deem to be applicable to the case, and which are not in contravention of the foregoing rule, and in determining the boundary line, if territory of one party be found by the tribunal to have been at the date of the treaty in the occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party, the arbitrators are to give to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law and the equities of the case shall, in the opinion of the tribunal, require.

A new federal crimes act is greatly needed, according to Attorney General Harmon, who says that further defects in the criminal laws were discovered during the year, and criminal legislation is hopelessly confused. The attorney general points out that there is a general statute punishing embezzlement, but there are also many special statutes punishing the embezzlement in particular cases, and he is not aware that it has yet been settled whether the general statute applies to such cases or not. There are statutes punishing frauds on the United States in many specific cases, and there is a general statute punishing frauds against the United States when committed by one man alone. Mr. Harmon suggests that a new crimes act should be passed as speedily as possible, which should contain provisions simple, easily understood and general in their scope, covering such crimes as those above stated; that a uniform system of punishments should thus be provided, and that as to cases arising in the future the present laws relating to these crimes should be repealed. This work, he says, could be easily and quickly performed by a commission. The attorney general says concerning the anti-trust law that the restricted scope of its provisions as construed by the courts makes amendments necessary.

Currency reform continues to receive attention at the hands of commercial organizations. Among those taking action in relation to the subject recently is the Baltimore Board of Trade, which adopted a series of resolutions declaring that Congressional action is imperatively needed to withdraw from the banking business by the retirement through funding or cancellation of all its demand obligations. The board expresses the opinion that the business of banking is not a proper function of the United States Treasury, and that the private and corporate capital of the country under proper legislation would be quite sufficient for all its financial and commercial requirements. Not unnaturally, the board indorsed the so-called "Baltimore plan" of banking and currency reform and if ordered a copy thereof and of the resolutions to be sent to the members of both houses of Congress and to the various boards of trade of the country.

A note of congratulation prevailed throughout the address of Carl Schurz as president of the National Civil Service Reform League at Philadelphia last week. He directed attention to the fact that the number of positions placed under civil service rules has grown within twelve years from 15,000 to 90,000. One of the most notable steps in the progress thus far made was the executive order of May 6 last by which President Cleveland added 40,000 positions to the classified list. Of the public servants under the national government who should still be put under civil service rules, Mr. Schurz said, the minor postmasters are the most important class. Of these there are about 67,000. Nothing has done so much to keep the spoils idea alive in the popular mind as the change of the village postmaster with every change of party in power. Nothing will do more to disinfect the popular mind of the spoils idea than the taking of the village postoffice out of politics.

The number of lives lost by the sinking of the North German Lloyd steamer Saale on the night of December 7 is now put at 281. The vessel was wrecked four miles north of Villagarcia, Spain, during a hurricane. The passengers were emigrants bound for South America. It is one most terrible marine disasters of recent years.

The news that Venezuela is hesitating about accepting the arbitration arrangements between Great Britain and the United States has caused surprise and concern in official circles at Washington. An agitation against the treaty has begun in Caracas, and Minister Andrade's return to the United States has been deferred.

The insurrection in Uruguay appears to have been throttled and suppressed even before it had assumed proportions worthy of the name. The report that Saraiva, the leader of the movement, is dead lacks confirmation, but if it is true the people of Uruguay and its neighbor states will have reason for rejoicing. Saraiva has been a firebrand and a trouble maker in that part of South America for years; he was never happy except when plotting or fighting against established authority, and his very existence had come to be regarded as a menace to peace and order. His death, if it has actually occurred, will be little short of a blessing to the state whose safety he threatened.

The statement that the total cost of the new Congressional library will be within the limit fixed by Congress to the extent of $140,000, is calculated to create astonishment. Usually such things cost about quadruple the limit originally fixed.

NEW BRONZE DOOR, CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The first of the three bronze entrance doors for the new Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., is now on exhibition at the foundry of John Williams in West Twenty-seventh street, New York city.

This door has a melancholy interest. The sculptor who modelled it—the talented Olin L. Ward—died from a fall from his bicycle and thus never saw his work in clay finished in bronze. The door was designed by Mr Edward Pearce Casey and the work was executed by John Williams at a cost of $25,000.

The tympanum of the door represents, in a graceful curve, Tradition, in the form of a Grecian goddess, talking to savage aborigines, held spellbound by the magic of her tongue.

On the panels of the door are Imagination, depicting a charming girl with a harp; Memory, with a sword and helmet, and two smaller figures, emblematic of the incidents portrayed above.

The door and its bronze accompaniments weigh three tons. It is the first work of such magnitude in bronze that American talent has turned out.

SOME LATE NEW THINGS.

Saws are filed by machinery.

Glass is blown by a new automatic machine.

Lumber is piled by a machine devised by an Atlanta man.

Bicycle mittens, composed of a small muff and a gauntlet, are new.

Shoes with a detachable heel for use in muddy weather are in use.

Barrel bungs which screw into the bung-hole were recently patented.

A Canadian has a lamp designed for lighting, heating and cooking purposes.

Extension curtain rollers which can be used as spring rollers are being made.

Type-printing telegraph instruments write the message in type from type wheels.

A printing machine to duplicate typewritten work has been invented by a Chicago man.

Smokeless powder, made of ammonia and two forms of potassium, has been invented by a Californian.

Two Germans have taken out a patent for the "inoculation of the soil with bacteria for the cultivation of plants."

Exposition belts have a sleeve with a cone at each end and a screw-thread on the belt to draw the cones together and expand the sleeve.

Trotting sulkies are now built in such a manner that they can be tilted when in use on the track and brought back to an upright position for road use.

Merry-go-rounds for bicyclists are built so that each rider can furnish his own wheel if desired. These are clamped into position on a frame and run on a circular track.

Tool-bags for bicyclists are now made with separate compartments for each tool, thus preventing all rattling of the tools when traveling over rough surfaces.

Dose-measuring bottles have a cork in the neck in which is a hollow large enough to hold a dose of medicine. This can be poured out without discharging any more from the bottle.

A new stocking has a double thickness of material on the upper side of the toe, the inner ply being provided with a series of openings into which the toes of the wearer are designed to fit.

Bicycle locks are now made with an alarm operated by clockwork. The lock proper is a U-shaped fork, fitting tightly on the front wheel, so that the slightest turn of the wheel starts the alarm ringing.

THE DIFFERENCE.

A girl with cheeks of milk and roses,
Scarlet curving lips,
Lashes long and glossy sunlight
Through their meshes slips
Ringlets—each a tangle—
Of coiling tresses brown,
Pensive eyes with tender gleam
When cast so shyly down.

These verses give me untold joy,
As through my mind they flit,
I liken them unto my wife
But murmur "aber nit."
Copyright. —Jean C. Havez.

WHEN TO EAT.

There is a great difference in the wants of different people in the matter of food. Many have tested and found the advantages of the two-meals-a-day plan and found it to work to a charm, others need three meals, and some can get along with one meal and feel better for the abstinence from food.

A physician who has gone seventeen years without breakfast advocates the plan for general adoption. His theory is that the digestive organs are not thoroughly awake and ready for work so early in the day and no food should be taken until the person has stirred around, got the blood to circulating and the glands to secreting digestive fluids. He especially recommends the plan for those who are dyspeptic, fat or addicted to an excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

Some men advise dispensing with the noonday meal, saying that when the nerve and blood forces are drawn to the head in active business affairs food taken into the stomach will not digest. The fact is that the stomach is a much-abused organ and every man has to learn what his own will stand and do accordingly.

The overfed brain worker who dines and wines late and who arises in the morning with a thick taste in his mouth may well breakfast on a glass of cold water, but the farmer who rises at 4 o'clock and does two hours' work before the breakfast is ready is prepared for a hearty meal. Yet the latter should eat lightly at noon if he has to work in the hot sun afterward. Food should not be taken after severe exercise nor should very hearty exercise follow a meal. Too much food is exactly as bad as too little.

(Good morning. Have you read Thos. Slater's for the week on page 2?

CURRENT EVENTS.

Mrs. Jennie Nelson, of San Gabriel, Cal., is a great grandmother, though she is only 46 years old.

Tracheotomy was performed on a calf in Johnson county, Kentucky, which had swallowed one end of a pair of pot hooks.

Detaille, the French artist, has been commissioned to paint a picture of the recent review Chalons, to be presented to the Czar.

Passing beside a stall a liveryman of Hopkinsville, Ky., lost a part of one ear which a horse reached out and sliced with its teeth.

Detected in a clothing store at Frankfort, Ky., a burglar wound a coat about his head, and, jumping through a plate glass window, escaped.

A three-pound potato and six little potatoes attached to it grown at Council Bluffs, Iowa, have been dubbed the Murphy family by the owner.

A French woman said not long ago, speaking of George Du Maurier's death: "What I delight in, in his books is his French. He does use such funny French."

Ruskin has squandered in wood deeds a fortune of more than $750,000, and his present income depends almost wholly on the royalties of a recent popular edition of his works.

Lady Colin Campbell confesses to an indifference interest in fencing. She has a theory that fencing equalizes the sexes much more than most sports. She regards it as an art, almost as a vocation.

While attempting to chop some wood in his back yard the secretary of a Toronto loan association allowed his axe to slip from the handle of a clothes line, and his head was split instead of the wood.

Princess Beatrice is a thoroughly practical woman and from her children's earliest years she has taught them to use their fingers and to occupy their minds in a happy, simple but practical way.

Prof. McKendrick, Glasgow, University, showed at the meeting of the British Association a new apparatus, prepared by himself and Lord Kelvin, by which the deaf might be enabled to enjoy the rhythm of music.

Force of habit strong in life is illustrated in the trappings of a dray mule in New Orleans, which used to haul a bob-tail car, which has been changed to a regular car, and refuses now to draw the wagon an inch unless the old car bell dangles from its collar.

Nebraska thieves are learning politeness. If the evidence may be accepted of one who after spending the night in a Thayer county schoolhouse, left a note thanking the authorities for the three scuttlefuls of coal he had used.

In the woods of Shelby county, Indiana, a den of wild dogs was discovered and Morgan Hendrickson set about digging them out. He had to dig down seven feet, but the seven dogs five got away from him and now he doesn't know what to do with the other two.

From the Hawkins county, Tennessee, marble quarries an old colored man who regularly hauls the output, drew the other day a block weighing 25,200 pounds. He used a team of mule teams. The block contained 140 feet, and his pay, which is by the foot, amounted to $49.

Monday, instead of Saturday, is the weekly secular holiday observ

Publishers' Column.

WALTHAM AND ELGIN WATCHES.

Some months ago, after supplying our readers several thousand good watches at wholesale prices, we discontinued the offer. For a few weeks we shall offer the following small list much below our former prices, owing to reduction of certain grades by the manufacturer. A couple will be recognized as standard watches of our former list. The others are good grades at reduced prices.

OFFER NO. 8.—BLADE SPECIAL.

Open Face or Hunting Case, Waltham or Elgin Works—Be Sure to Name Your Choice When You Order.

A $200 solid gold watch cannot be bought for $20, but the Weekly Blade offers a watch under the above number which has all the appearances and most of the good qualities of a $200 watch. You have probably never seen a watch like this and must therefore depend upon us for the description of the latest, handsomest and best watch made by the great American Waltham and Elgin factories. Time and money have been spent in bringing this particular watch to perfection. The movement for workes contains 15 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent regulator, and all improvements. The case is the thinnest filled watch case ever made. Remember, we mean that the watch when closed in the pocket is thin. The lids of the case are the usual thickness and form a perfect protection for the movement. The case is made of a plate of fine composition metal, over which two heavy sheets of 14k gold are drawn, making a case that is for all purposes as good as gold, and warranted for 20 years. Every part which is subjected to constant wear, such as the ring, thumb piece, joint plugs, hinges, etc., are of solid gold. The works are especially recommended where the most accurate time is required. This is just the watch for doctors, lawyers, clergymen, county committeemen, and all others who wish a really first-class article. As a present it cannot be excelled. It is so thin and convenient in form that it will even make a good and satisfactory ladies' watch, and it is especially recommended for school teachers and other professional women on account of its accuracy, which is equalled by no watch made especially for ladies.

We will send this watch, open face or hunting case, as desired, by registered mail to any of our subscribers for $20.

No. 333.

No. 333 is one of the finest gentlemen's watches we have ever offered. The movements, either Waltham or Elgin, are full jeweled, and are guaranteed perfect timekeepers. The case is of the finest gold-filled, and guaranteed to wear the same as solid gold for 15 years. The price of this watch in open face is $13.50, and in hunting case, $16.50.

Lady's Watches, Waltham or Elgin, $20.00.

No. 15.—The works are manufactured at Waltham or Elgin. They are made of the finest materials, carefully selected. The jewels are all cut and polished in Europe, where secret processes are handed down from generation to generation. The dial is made of the finest porcelain, and the hands of blue tempered steel. The case is solid 14k. United States assay, handsomely engraved. This watch is a stem winder and setter and hunting case. We will send this watch, delivery guaranteed, for $20.

Lady's Watches, Waltham or Elgin, $15.

No. 16.—The works of No. 16 are the same as No. 15, but the case is gold filled, 14k, guaranteed to wear just like solid gold for 20 years. The joints, plugs and parts exposed to unusual wear are solid gold. It is hunting case, and is handsomely engraved. Sent by registered mail, delivery guaranteed, for $15.

Gentlemen's Watches.

No. 200.—Solid gold 40 dwt. hunting case with Elgin or Waltham works, 18 size, 14 karat, and guaranteed timekeeper, sent by registered mail to any part of the United States for $33.50.

No. 401—Gold filled Elgin or Waltham watch, 18 size, open face case, guaranteed for 15 years. The movement or works contain seven jewels. This watch will be sent to any subscriber of the Blade in perfect order, delivery guaranteed, for $10.

Address all orders:

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

FAMOUS BATTLE PICTURES.

Owing to a popular demand from our subscribers, and especially from members of the G. A. R., we have arranged with a large publisher for a quantity of pictures of the most celebrated battles of the civil war. These pictures are of a high grade, chromo colors, large size (22x28), reproduced from the original oil paintings with wonderful accuracy. More than 100,000 have been sold during the past year at one dollar each, and our price to any person who orders a picture alone will be one dollar. But we did not get these pictures for sale or for profit. We propose to give one picture free, postpaid by mail, to every person sending us $1 for the Weekly Blade one year. If your time expires soon, you can obtain a picture when you renew. If your time expires some time hence, and you want a picture now, send a dollar, and let us extend your time a year ahead from date of expiration. Or, get us a new subscriber and we will enter the new name for Blade one year, and send the picture to the remitter, if so directed. However, we are confident those who obtain one picture will want several more, or perhaps all of them. You can obtain them one at a time by sending us new dollar subscribers. Try one of them when you renew.

NOTE, however, that the above offer is only to those who send us $1 for subscription or renewal after this date.

Here is the list; make your selection from it:

Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.
Battle of Shiloh, Tenn.
Battle of Five Forks, Va.
Battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn.
Battle of The Wilderness, Va.
Battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn.
Battle of Champion Hill, Miss.
Battle of Antietam, Md.
Battle of Atlanta, Ga.
Battle of Spotsylvania, Va.
Battle of Vicksburg, Miss.
Battle of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Battle of Cold Harbor Va.
Battle of Resaca, Ga.
Battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn.
Battle of Olustee, Fla.
Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.
Battle of Bunker Hill.
Battle of Pipicanoe.
Battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac.
Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.
Battle of Bull's Run, Va.
Battle of Chancellorsville, Va.
Battle of Big Horn (Custer's Last Charge.)
Battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Storming of Fort Wagner, S. C.
Capture of Fort Fisher, N. C.
Battle of New Orleans, La.
Battle of Cedar Creek, Va.
Capture and Death of Sitting Bull.
Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
Battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Assault on Fort Sanders, Tenn.
Battle of Franklin, Tenn.
Battle of Nashville, Tenn.
Battle of Corinth, Miss.
Perry's Victory on Lake Erie.
Fort Pillow Massacre, Tenn.
Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.
Battle of Williamsburg, Va.
Fall of Petersburg, Va.
Battle of Opequan or Winchester, Va.

We also add a half dozen celebrated foreign battle pictures:

Battle of Gravelotte.
Battle of Mars-la-Tour.
Die Hermann's Schlacht.
Battle near Orleans.
Battle of Fontenoy.

Order by name of battle. Give plainly postoffice address for picture as well as The Blade. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

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Five Volumes, Paper Cover, Containing Over 2,200 Pages.

We offer this cheap edition of the most renowned of all historical works at a price that should place a set in the hands of every Blade reader. We will send a set, postpaid by mail, to every person who will remit us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and ask for this work as a premium; or, we will mail the five volumes without The Blade, on receipt of 80 cents. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) 6 spoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are no thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1 25
½ dozen teaspoons	85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2 35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1 25
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2 00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1 15
½ dozen table knives	2 25
1 dozen table knives	4 25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPAEDIA

And The Weekly Blade One Year for Three Dollars.

The original edition of this sold at $30 per set. A reprint of the Edinburgh and London edition, with additions upon topics of special interest to American readers, and giving American statistics of population down to and including the census of 1890.

This great Encyclopaedia contains thousands upon thousands of articles, embracing all subjects within the limits of human knowledge in the more than 27,000 specially prepared articles, giving pointed, practical, explicit and most interesting and instructive information both for the student and the general reader, free from ambiguous technicalities.

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We will send a full set of this edition of Chambers' Encyclopaedia, comprising 30 volumes, and a copy of the Weekly Blade one year for THREE DOLLARS.

Or, we will send the Encyclopaedia alone for $2.50.

The Encyclopaedia will be sent by mail, postage paid. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

Splendid Offer to Lady Readers of The Blade.

NO. 6908—LADIES' BOLEROES.

One of the most fashionable accessories now in vogue is the short bolero or zouave jacket, of which two different styles are included in this pattern. Our illustration portrays two of the newest models. No. 1 is represented in dove gray cloth. The revers are of white moire, studded with jet nailheads, and all the free edges are decorated

6923—Misses' Boleroes.

with passementerie. The fronts are shaped in rounding outline, while the back, of becoming length, is straight. The lengthened shoulders extend well over the sleeves, forming pointed epaulets.

No. 2 is made of golden brown velvet. The handsome collar is of pistache green satin beneath an applique showing a paler brown with ombre metal threads interwoven. The shaping is accomplished by shoulder and under-arm seams. An attractive feature is the fanciful collar falling deeply over the shoulders and back after the manner of a sailor collar, and extending down the entire front in stylishly slashed revers. The front is slightly rounded, while the back is uniquely shaped in pointed or fish-tailed effect. The designs are adapted to all manner of fabrics, including silk, satin, cloth, etc., and will be found not only a delightful finish to this season's modes, but a stylish accessory to last year's gowns as well.

A bolero of black velvet may be appropriately worn with various costumes of tea gowns, being rightly classed as an emergency bodice.

To make these jackets for a lady in the medium size it will require one and one-fourth yards for No. 1 design, and one and three-fourths yards for No. 2 design of twenty-two inch wide material. The pattern, No. 6908, is cut in sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure, and retails for 25 cents.

NO. 6915—MISSES' WAIST, WITH BOLERO FRONTS.

This simple and becoming waist is made of grey-brown lusterine. The full vest is of plaided taffeta silk in brilliant hues. The free edges of the bolero are decorated with silk braiding, and dark green satin ribbon is chosen for the stock collar and crush belt that finishes the neck and waist.

Over a glove-fitted lining, provided with single bust darts, the pretty full front is

6915—Misses' Waist with Bolero Fronts.

arranged, drooping perceptibly at the waistline in the soft, blouse effect so extremely becoming to youthful figures. The jacket fronts are included in the shoulder and under-arm seams, being of the conventional bolero shape, now so immensely popular. The back is smooth-fitting across the shoulders with the additional fullness of material laid in close overlapping plaits on either side of the center back, where the closing is effected with buttons and buttonholes. The stylish sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings and are but moderately full, after the prevailing fashion. A standing collar finishes the neck. Neat and serviceable waists, adapted for home or school wear, may be developed from this design.

The model affords charming facilities for remodeling last season's dresses. The bolero fronts, requiring very little material, may be readily placed over some well-worn bodice to smarten it. The full front may be of plain or fancy silk, or any of the pretty woolens in plaid, striped or figured effect.

To make this waist for a miss of fourteen years it will require 1½ yards of 24-inch wide material, with 1½ yards of silk for vest. The pattern, No. 6915, is cut in sizes for misses of ten, twelve, fourteen and sixteen years, and retails for twenty-five cents.

READ THE OFFER:

The above pattern or patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. We will fill orders from any person, whether a regular or occasional reader of The Blade. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose ten cents silver for each pattern wanted, (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern. No coupon required.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

A FEW NEW JOKES.

Miriam—Don't you think my new hat is a poem, Ned?

Ned (critically)—From its height, dear, I should compare it instead to a short story! Spare Moments.

"Nevertheless, madame," persisted Charon, 'your ticket reads plainly for Hades."

The shade of the plump woman tossed its head. "Oh, well," it sneered, "butterfly bows are sweller than wings, anyway."—Troy Times.

'The dear, dear girls!" exclaimed Blobbs enthusiastically.

"Yes, the dear, dear girls!" muttered Dobs, despondently.—Philadelphia North American.

"Miss Twiggs has published that French novel she was translating."

"How is it? Pretty French?"

"I should say so. Everybody is condemning it, and six editions have already been exhausted."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Richard—I understand that old Griffin has given his consent to your marriage with his daughter. What is he good-natured about?

Robert—Yes, confound it, he was so good-natured that I couldn't help wishing that while I was about it I had asked for something valuable.—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Frugal—My husband is so unreasonable.

Friend—Why, dear?

Mrs. Frugal—He told me the other day that a silver dollar is only worth 50 cents; so when a kindly disposed gentleman called yesterday and offered me 75 cents apiece for them I sold him all we had—just 23. Then when I told Harry about the bargain he called me a perfect fool.—Philadelphia North American.

Charles Dudley Warner has written for The Youth's Companion two delightful articles, under the head of "My First Trout."

The Same... Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer ***50 years ago.*** In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—***50 years of cures.*** Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the ***same old plant*** that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. ***It*** has not been bettered. And since ***we*** make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound we might.... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the ***same old sarsaparilla*** because it works the ***same old cures.*** It's the sovereign blood purifier, and—***it's Ayers.***

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

Whittier: Prophet, Seer and Man, by B. O. Flower, is not so much a biography as a study of the poet's character and works, and a very sympathetic one from first to last. In the introduction a fine tribute is paid to the purity of life of the Quaker poet, that serenity of soul, that purity of thought and kindness of nature, which reflect the divine side of man. After the introduction the reader is introduced to the Barefoot Boy Who Was Also a Dreamer; who had no advantages in his early youth because of the poverty of his parents, a circumstance, however, which Mr. Flower thinks may have been a blessing rather than a misfortune, and who was a close observer of Nature in all of her varying moods, and learned from her many of the lessons which he later put into melodious verse, to the delight of the world of poetry lovers. The author has given a delicate interpretation of many of Mr. Whittier's poems, quoting from them largely. The second part of the volume is devoted to Whittier as A Prophet of Freedom, and his experiences and work in this stormy part of his life are vividly described. The third part treats of the poet as Apostle of Lofty Spirituality, and a fourth of Whittier As a Man, the whole making a delightful book. A portrait of the poet forms the frontispiece and the volume is in clear type and prettily bound. Arena Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.

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Her Rescue from the Turks, by St. George Rathborne, author of Dorcr Jack, is an exciting novel of Constantinople. Published in pamphlet form by F. Tennyson Neely, 114 Fifth avenue, New York.

Four Young Explorers, or Sight Seeing in the Tropics, by Oliver Optic, is the third series in the All-Over-the-World Library. This volume finds the hero and his friends in Borneo, and their adventures here are described, and then they start for Siam, thence to Saigon in French Cochin China, across the China Sea to Manilla in the Philippine Islands, and thence to Hong Kong and Pekin in China, the whole making a very interesting book which is well adapted to reading aloud in the family circle. Lee & Shepard, Boston Price, $1.25.

The Colonial Parson of New England, by Frank Samuel Child, is a most entertaining volume in an attractive binding of white and gold. It is a charmingly quaint subject, handled with much skill. The Colonial Parson touched society at every point. He was personally conversant in the private and public affairs of all the colonists. He made generous contributions to the varied life about him. It mattered not what questions were broached, what plans were formed, what tasks were achieved, he was ever a powerful factor in the issue. For such service and leadership he deserves cordial recognition; but he has not always received it. In this book, however, the rugged personality of the Colonial Parson is given an intelligent and discriminating treatment, so that he renews his claims to our loyal and loving remembrance. It is made delightfully evident that he was a conspicuous and fascinating individual. The Baker & Taylor Co., Publishers, 5 and 7 East Sixteenth street, New York.

Sister Jane, Her Friends and Acquaintances, by Joel Chandler Harris, is further described upon the title page as a narrative of certain events and episodes transcribed from the papers of the late William Wornum. As in other of the author's works, he describes with wonderful skill and fidelity characteristic features of Southern life as it was a generation or two ago. He delineates negro character to the letter and this is really the strongest thing in the writing. The present story is full of incident and will hold the reader's interest Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

A volume of some very pretty poems appears under the title of An Autumn Singer, the author of which is George M. Gould. The subjects are the simple things of every-day life. Occasionally there is a crudity, perhaps it might be called a too apparent effort in the measure, but otherwise lovers of poetry will enjoy the reading of the volume which is well printed and daintily bound. J. B. Lippincott company, Philadelphia.

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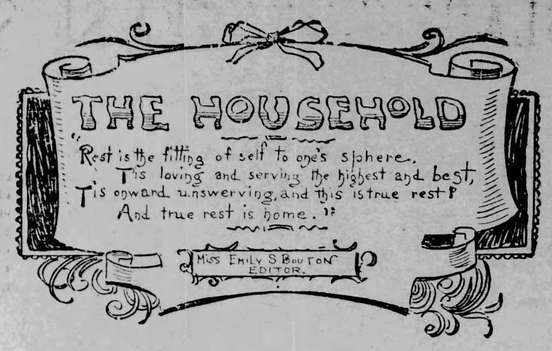


GOD'S APPOINTMENTS.

This thing on which thy heart was set, this thing that cannot be,
This weary disappointing day, that dawns, my friend, for thee,—
Be comforted; God knoweth best, the God whose name is Love,
Whose tender care is evermore our passing lives above.
He sends the disappointment? Well, then, take it from His hand.
Shall God's appointment seem less good than what thyself had planned?

'Twas in thy mind to go abroad. He bids thee stay at home.
Oh! happy home; thrice happy if to it thy guest He come!
'Twas in thy mind thy friend to see. The Lord says: "Nay, not yet."
Be confident; the meeting time thy Lord will not forget.

'Twas in thy mind to work for Him. His will is: "Child, sit still."
And surely 'tis thy blessedness to mind the Master's will.
Accept thy disappointment, friend, thy gift from God's own hand.
Shall God's appointment seem less good than what thyself had planned?

So, day by day and step by step, sustain thy failing strength;
From strength to strength, indeed, go on through all the journey's length.
God bids thee tarry now and then; forbear the weak complaint;
God's leisure brings the weary rest, and cordial gives the faint.

God bids thee labor, and the place is thick with thorn and brier;
But He will share the hardest task, until He calls thee higher.
So take each disappointment, friend; 'tis at thy Lord's command!
Shall God's appointment seem less good than what thyself had planned?

—M. E. Sangster.

THE ENGAGED GIRL.

HOW IT WAS WITH HER IN THE DAYS A CENTURY AGONE.

The Customs of That Old Time as Compared With the Customs of To-Day.

There was no flirting in those days by the engaged girl.

There was no such thing as listening to the sweet words from one admiring swain when the promise had been given to another; no opportunity to compel the love light to come into admiring eyes through a false idea of the fair one's freedom.

What a change is here, my countrymen!

In the current Century, Helen Evartson Smith tells of her grandmother's girlhood in the first part of the present century, and a very amusing story it is, seen in the light of present day customs. She belonged to the Livingston family and she married a Mr. Evartson. It was then an unwritten law of society that the betrothed girl should wear "conspicuously displayed, hanging from her neck, face outward, the miniature of her future husband." This must be done always when dressed for the public eye, and when one remembers that these miniatures, painted upon ivory, were usually oval in shape and about three and a half inches by two and a half in size, and this without counting the gold frames, one cannot help feeling that to be engaged then must have been a very solemn thing.

In these times an engagement does not carry such a weight of responsibility with it on either side. What girl could be found to-day who, should her lover happen to go away, would allow herself to be so restricted that she could not even accept an invitation to dance with any one save her father or brother. To a high spirited young woman this miniature badge of ownership must sometimes have been extremely irritating, and in fact we are told in this article, how Helen Livingston refused to go to her "loved cousin Chancellor's" party because she would be obliged to wear the picture and hear the remarks, not always delicate, that would be made in her presence.

That custom is happily a thing of the past, and yet sometimes it is a matter of question if the extreme freedom in these matters to-day is not, in some ways, to be regretted.

There are always dangers connected with the secret engagement that do not belong to the open one. They may be made carelessly, and broken ruthlessly if one or the other wearies of the bond. Not that the bond should be held to when the feeling which dictated its making has passed away, for the sin of such a marriage is great and the sorrow for the future certain, but when the world is to know of a promise given, greater care is exercised in its giving. In these days engagements seem to be made to be broken. The young people do not appear to realize what a travesty they are making of a most sacred tie, the one which must change the whole coloring of their lives.

There is another thing connected with the secret engagements of which even parents do not know, that the youth do not realize. It is the gradual and sure growth of the powers of deception. Apparently harmless and amusing in the beginning, it brings into the life that element of untruth which surely demoralizes the character and destroys the delicate sense of honor and integrity which it means so much to the individual to gain and to preserve. For there is one thing certain: The necessity of being true so far as we may, to our higher selves, is so absolute, because Truth is the one thing that is immutable, that to put oneself voluntarily into a false position invites distortion and weakness of character.

The girl who is asked by her lover to keep their engagement secret, has need to be wary. It would be far better for her to wear the big miniature disk of the olden time than to allow the veil of mystery to be thrown around such relationship. There will be sure to be a something in their treatment of each other which this mutual understanding brings, that will betray the existence of a close tie between them, and the world is not chary of its suspicions. These always falls with greatest force upon the girl, and before she dreams of such a possibility, light words as to her purity are spoken, not aloud, perhaps but in whispers that go even farther on their way. It is an easy thing for a woman's character to be smirched utterly. Then, too, an engagement brings with it certain privileges which belong only to those whose position, like that of the beautiful Helen Livingston towards her affianced, is unmistakable.

A letter from a young girl who has found the secret bond she had entered into insupportable, gives me the opportunity to say these things to-day, things which cannot be too often repeated. She wants to know what, under the circumstances, she ought to do.

There should be no question in regard to the matter. Insist upon an open acknowledgement of the engagement, or else break it immediately, since you perceive your lover's hesitancy or unwillingness to let the world know that you are the one woman whom he wants for his wife. Of course, there might possibly be circumstances that would make this proceeding inadvisable, so far as society generally is concerned, but there can be none which renders secrecy towards the parents who, you say, are generally kind and thoughtful, right and desirable. And no true man who loves and respects you, will ever ask this sacrifice.

Of course I know well that in such cases the fault is not all upon the one side. Girls themselves often resist publicity, quite as often, perhaps, as young men, but it is a most unwise thing to do. It is neither necessary to shout the tidings from the housetops, nor to make it a secret to which only you and your betrothed have the key. Both extremes are to be avoided by the wise young woman of to-day. This same young woman, by the way, for the most part, understands herself better, and knows what she wants and what she does not want far better than the fair young girls of a century ago, whose lives were usually ordered for them in these matters of such vital importance.

The real need for every girl is to be true to her own womanhood which bids her not to play at love for one whom she loves not, but when the "Prince" has really come to be glad and proud that she is thus chosen, and hold herself beyond all others' seeking. It does not require that she should wear "the miniature" suspended from her neck for the public eye to see, but it is better far that she should keep herself true in thought and word and deed to this love which ought to be the supreme one of her life, than to scatter openly or secretly the treasures of her heart which she can never recall.

When I remember something which I had,
But which is gone, and I must do without,
I sometimes wonder how I can be glad
Even in cowslip time when hedges sprout.

This is very likely to be true of every girl who consents to a secret engagement.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

OUR COSY CORNER.

THE AUTUMN BRINGS THOUGHTS OF THE COMING WINTER.

Friends Gather Together to Talk Matters Over—Some Pertinent Questions to Answer.

In answer to the editor's invitation, two friends have responded and come to tell us what special reasons they have for thankfulness. Another comes to say that she has no reason; that everything has gone against her during the past year.

Her husband has failed in business, owing to the hard times; they have been obliged to sell their home and to take their children from the schools where they were preparing themselves for positions of usefulness. Some of her former friends have withdrawn themselves from her society since the business troubles came; she has not proper clothing so that she can attend church, and per consequence, her church friends, the pastor included, have dropped her acquaintance. In short, everything is wrong, and she can see no reason for thankfulness when all is disappointment and trouble.

Truly, this is a bad case, and, still sadder it is but one of very many similar cases. The busines depression for the past few years has brought numerous families to this same condition, and to many there is very little hope of anything better for a long time, even though the business outlook is brighter. But there is never a day without a little bit of sunshine, if we only watch for it.

This friend still has the comfort of having her husband and children spared to her; she does not mention that any of the family have been ill, or have met with any serious accidents, and, surely, this is something to be thankful for. Possibly the children who have been taken from their schools will now learn to be more self-reliant, and be just as useful citizens as if the mother's plans for them had been carried out, and in all probability it is this mother's sensitiveness that keeps her friends away from her.

They know that she feels mortification at the thought of her losses and her consequent inability to dress and to entertain as she formerly did, and they hesitate to visit her lest she shall be reminded of changes that have come to her. I know that is so in some instances.

If our friend will just think that our condition is never so bad but it might be worse, and truly strive to find cause for thankfulness, she will not fail to do so.

A little bit of patience
Often makes the sunshine come,
A little bit of love,
Makes a very happy home.
A little bit of hope,
Makes a rainy day look gay,
And a little bit of charity,
Makes glad a weary way.

L. L., who has been missed from the Cozy Corner for a long time, sends this:

Thanksgiving greetings to every member of the Cozy Corner. Let us offer heartfelt praise, not only for the rich gifts of earth, so thickly strewn in our path, but for the lessons of faith we have learned in times of sorrow.

Asking a number of children for what they were thankful, one said: "For things to eat;" another, "for such a nice day for play," while a little seven years old boy said: "I'm thankful for God." Was not this a wise answer? Dear Missouri sister, you have one Friend in whom you can trust at all times.

"An Old Reader" comes from Illinois with this Thanksgiving letter:

Supper over and the work done, I seated myself with
"A feeling of sadness and longing,
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only
As the mist resembles the rain"—

When I picked up the dear old Blade and saw your request to tell what we have to be thankful for, and when I think of all I have to be thankful for, my heart seems ready to burst, and the tears fall like rain.

There is home, dear ones, health, and all of the real necessaries of life and what more should we ask?

The children are all at home to-day—three dear girls all the same size (though not age), and I wish you could look across the hall from me and see and hear what I can.

The two older ones have just finished playing several lovely duets, and now the oldest one is singing while the next older is playing. The youngest is at home from school. This is her first year away, and we are very proud of her work so far.

Truly no one has more to be thankful for than I.

Alice asks the company if they have heard that: Hard water can be made soft and pure, rivaling distilled water, by merely boiling a four-ounce phial in a kettleful of water? The carbonate of lime, and other impurities will adhere to the bottle; after boiling transfer to a clean bottle and stopper tightly. Also that a celebrated occulist recommends in all cases where dirt, lime or cinders get into the eye, that the sufferer have pure olive oil poured into the eye until everything of a hurtful nature is removed. The remedy is comparatively painless, and never tails to remove the foreign substances. Another useful bit of information is that piano stools are made now from the plain, old-fashioned, four-legged stools one can buy at the furniture stores. A beautiful one I saw was finished in this way: The legs were enameled white with gold veining, while the top was stuffed and covered with yellow plush; around the seat hung a fringe of white and gold and the legs were tied with bows of yellow ribbon.

Elinor Gay, after Alice had given these bits of information, said:

After reading of the Earthquake Bag and the Emergency Shelf, I wondered if the Cozy Corner visitors knew that black or red pepper made a better poultice than mustard. It is just as effectual, and will not blister, besides being devoid of the unpleasant odor of mustard. I keep a box of it with a close cover, filled with it, on my "medicine shelf," beside squares of cotton cloth cut a convenient size for poultices, which saves time when they are needed.

Another thing I have recently learned though I suppose, every one else knew it long ago, is that five or six drops of camphor beaten in ½ glass of water, and taken in teaspoonful doses every 5 or 10 minutes, will restore a fainting person, or do away with that "all gone" feeling that we all have at times.

I recently opened a box of clothing that had been packed away for some time, so that it had a close, unpleasant odor, and as the weather was so stormy that I could not hang the garments out for purifying them, I placed pieces of charcoal among the folds, and in a day or two all of the unpleasant odor was gone, absorbed by the charcoal.

Flower Lover adds her helping word thus:

If those who have palms in their houses, or conservatories, will wash the leaves occasionally with milk and water, instead of pure water, they will be able to preserve their beauty and prevent the appearance of the brown spots that are so disfiguring.

That is a good thing to know, for palms are costly plants, and one who is fortunate enough to possess them dreads to see them show signs of losing their beauty.

I thought myself indeed secure,
So fast the door, so firm the lock;
But, lo! he toddling comes to lure
My parent ear with tumorous knock.

My heart were stone could it withstand
The sweetness of my baby's plea
That timorous, baby knocking, and
"Please let me in—it's only me."

I threw aside the unfinished book,
Regardless of its tempting charms,
And, opening wide the door, I took
My laughing darly in my arms.

Who knows but in eternity,
I, like a truant child, shall wait
The glories of a life to be
Beyond the Heavenly Father's gate?

And will the Heavenly Father heed
The truant's supplicating cry,
As at the outer door I plead,
"'Tis I, O Father, only I?"

Curiosity asks the meaning of the letters "I. A. H." referred to in one of the Merry-Go-Round letters, and wishes to know if it is the same as the letters on the badge worn by the King's Daughters.

The letters on the King's Daughters badge are I. H. N., and represent the motto of the order—In His Name. Perhaps the Merry-Go-Round girl will explain the meaning of the letters she used.

Ettie wishes a form of invitation to a birthday party. If she sends them in her own name, this will be proper:

MISS ETTIE M———
Requests the pleasure of Miss ———'s company.
On Wednesday, December third,
From 3 till 6 o'clock.
1900 W. 17th st.

If preferred, "no gifts received," may be written in the lower right-hand corner, and sometimes the date of birth and date of aniversary are written in the upper corner of the invitation card, though this is not usual. Invitations should be sent out at least two weeks before the occasion, if it is to be at all formal.

Dora would thank any one who will send to The Blade directions for crocheting or knitting a silk cap for a baby, and also for making a simple, inexpensive, washable cloak for the same baby.

Jamie wishes to know why, when a friend with whom he is walking, bows and lifts his cap to a lady they may meet, he needs to do the same if he is a stranger to the lady.

Your friend salutes the lady to indicate his respect for her; you salute her out of respect for the friend of your friend.

Stella, you can wear full dress, or a demi-toilet when invited to dine. A dinner invitation should be answered at once, and guests are not expected to remain more than an hour after dinner unless especially invited for an evening entertainment. When you are ready to go, say good night to your host and hostess, express the pleasure received from your entertainment, and then go, do not stand around after you have said goodbye, nor return to the room after you have donned your wraps. The dinner call should be made within a week.

Ruby suggests to Young Housekeeper that graham mush, made the day before needed and molded in baking powder tins, will, if sliced and fried for breakfast, make a very nice dish, and a pleasant change from corn meal mush.

THE COOK'S DEPARTMENT.

While The Blade Cook was spending a few days with some friends at Thanksgiving time, she over-heard the maid tell the mistress that there was no cake for tea, the children had found it, and the usual consequence occurred. The loss was not discovered until late in the day.

"Never mind," said the mother who was accustomed to such accidents, "you can make some snicker-doodles for tea to-night, and some more cake to-morrow."

The cook looked forward to supper time with unusual interest, as she had never before heard of snicker-doodles and was anxious to know if they were fish, flesh or fowl, and lo! they were nothing but little cakes in spite of their long name. As they were very good, she obtained the recipe for making them, and now gives it to The Blade readers.

Snickerdoodles.

Stir together ½ cupful of butter and 1 cupful of sugar; when these are creamy add 2 well beaten eggs, 1 cupful of sour milk, 1 teaspoonful of soda; a little salt and 2½ cupfuls of flour. Beat this batter thoroughly and bake in shallow tins, dusting the top of the cake before baking with cinnamon and sugar. Bake 20 minutes in a quick oven and when cool, cut in squares. This recipe will make 2 tinsfull, which should cut into 24 pieces. Sweet milk and baking powder may be used if preferred. These are a quick substitute for cake or cookies.

Here is a recipe for a sponge cake that never fails to be light and tender. At least, it never fails when made by Hattie W., who gave it to the Cook:

Hot Water Sponge Cake.

Cream, 1½ cupfuls of sugar (powdered, is best) or 1¼ cupfuls of granulated with the yolks of 4 eggs; add the beaten whites of the eggs and 1½ cupfuls of flour. Stir it well, then add 4 tablespoonfuls of boiling water, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1 teaspoonful of lemon juice, a little salt and flavoring to taste. Bake in a quick oven, in a tube pan.

FANCY WORK CLUB.

Its Fame Has Extended Beyond the Seas, Even Unto Ancient Egypt.

That may seem a broad statement, but the editor has the proof of it right here in the fact that Polly Pharaoh applied for admission this very morning, and everybody knows the Pharaoh family are from Egypt.

Verica Louck was here also, and in thanking her for her kind wish for the editor's holiday, I would like to assure her that there is not the least danger of her coming too often.

Polly Pharaoh you are very welcome, and as the basket was full to overflowing this morning your contribution escaped it, come again.

Artistic Doorway.

Nevada made some good suggestions to-day concerning home decoration, to be used in a square window, an arch, or a wide doorway.

It could be made very artistic, she said, with small expense, considerable muscle, plenty of patience, and half a dozen bamboo fish poles.

From the large ends of the poles, make a frame about a foot smaller than the opening, filing the space between

with smaller sections of the bamboo, arranging them in any pretty fashion. Hang a curtain in the open space or drape to one side.

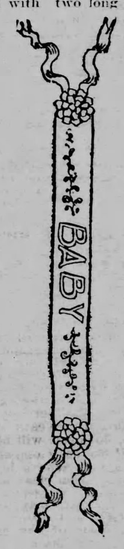
Bamboo is difficult to work with as it splits so easily; the tools needed are a small saw, a gimlet or awl, and small inch long brads. Saw the pieces the desired length, make small holes with the gimlet in the ends to be joined, and put the brad through.

Rose Madder remembered the "Ruler of the house" by furnishing him with a handsome

Carriage Strap.

Take a yard of white satin ribbon two inches wide; cut it in two pieces, and baste to the two sides of a piece of canvas, one-half yard long and a little narrower than the ribbon.

Stitch it along the edges and embroider one side as shown in the illustration. Make full rosettes of ribbon at each end with two long pieces with



which to tie the strap to the carriage.

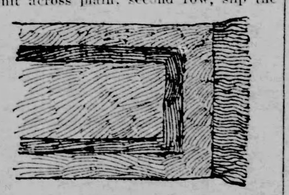
The ribbon should match the embroidery in color; if forget-me-nots are chosen for the decoration, pale blue silk will, of course, be used and similar ribbons.

Mrs. S. D. Shephard gave us directions for making a handsome, economical and durable

Knitted Rug.

It was knitted on large wooden needles, 15 inches long and one-fourth of an inch in thickness. Very coarse knitting cotton, or wrapping twine, was used as the "warp," the "filling" being composed of bits of worsted goods cut in pieces an inch wide, and two and a half inches long. It is prettier to have mixed colors for the ground work, and a plain border.

Cast on 50 stitches with the cord, and knit across plain; second row, slip the

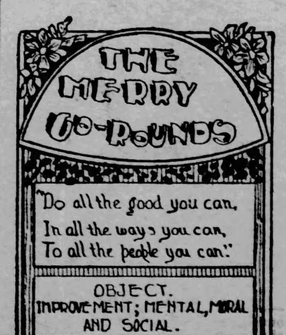


first stitch and into the second put one of the worsted pieces over the needle with the cord knitting it in. Knit the next stitch plain and in the next put another piece, and so on across. Knit back plain and alternate these rows.

When completed trim the surface off smoothly, and the result will be a lovely, velvety rug, with ever enduring qualities, which may be finished at the ends with a chenille (?) fringe made of bias strips of soft worsted, cut one-half inch wide, gathered through the middle and pressed down tightly on the thread until they form a rope.

Make each rope the length desired for the width of the fringe and sew to a tape or directly to the rug.

Full of love for all things in the world, practising virtue in order to benefit others—this man only is happy—Imitation of Buddha.



As the answer to the October and November questions come in so slowly, Miss Prudence decided to give no new supbject for December, but devote the month to finishing up those already given so that we can start afresh with the New Year.

The president for New York state sends answers to the October question, which she has just received from "M. G. L." and writes that this is the only member from her state from whom she has received any answer to any of the subjects given for discussion, and that she is about discouraged.

How is this for New York, the empire state, with its twenty members of the Merry-Go-Round, and but one of them showing their loyalty to their state officer, and to the motto of the society? Are you doing all you can to make this column pleasant and profitable to all who read it? This might be a good question for all to consider during this last month of 1896, and let the answer from each one be shown in their work next year.

Speaking of our obligation to write something that shall be helpful or interesting to others I will call your attention to a letter that was received this week. It is given exactly as written verbatim et literatum et punctatum, or rather with the lack of punctuation:

"I knock at the door of the M. G. R. for admit ance. Can I come in—well thank you. I have long been an admirer of this happy circle. Now that I am in I admire it very much. I now will take my departure. Will come again soon

It is possible that the writer himself may be entertained, or helped, and we are of course glad that he is an admirer of "this happy circle," but he does not seem to quite understand that we would prefer to have him write of something that would be of interest to all. When he comes again let him try to do this.

Miss Prudence does not wish her boys and girls to think that she is becoming too particular, or too much given to fault finding but the truth of the matter is this. The number of members in this department is growing larger every week, while we can be allowed no more space in The Blade. It is not right, nor profitable, for the editor to fill this space with letters like the above, or those which are of interest only to the writer and the few personal friends who may understand the allusions made in them, to the exclusion of others that are full of interest to all, as the only thing left for Miss Prudence to do is to prune her correspondence to make it fit the space allowed in the paper, and yet have it fulfill the object for which the department was organized.

She has a feeling for her boys and girls that goes beyond mere newspaper friendship, and in these years of correspondence has watched the improvement made by many of them with so much interest and pleasure as if they were her "truly" relations, and it is on account of this interest that she calls their attention to faults and mistakes, hoping thereby to aid them in correcting these.

So dear M. G. R.'s, if you think Miss Prudence is cross, or "particular as any old maid" (as one young miss wrote me) please remember that in order to save the life, the faithful surgeon must sometimes cut deeply.

Before we proceed to the business of the day, viz.: hearing the answers to the November question, we will offer our congratulations to Scarlet Wing, who has so improved the advantages offered by personal correspondence, that he has won for a wife one of the best girls in the M. G. R., and to Mrs. "Scarlet Wing" we offer the best of wishes for her future, and trust she will not forget us altogether but occasionally come with her bright, chatty letters.

No doubt I have not been missed from the circle in the past few months, but since I last wrote or assembled myself among you I have been devoting my time and attention to one member of our circle.

When I last wrote I was Miss "Addie," of Indiana, but since one bright October day I emigrated into the state of matrimony, and the unhappy groom was no other than one of the deep writers from the Western states, viz.: "Scarlet Wing," of Oregon. So now I don't know if I must sign myself Mrs. "Addie" or Mrs. "Scarlet Wing." What do you advise Miss Prudence?

I should like to come again some time and tell you all of the magnificent scenery through which we passed in our trip across the continent, and what scheming we had to do in settling our little home.

This marriage is the sequel of an M. G. R. correspondence. Shall I advise the other girls to go and do likewise?

In answer to the November question the following have been received. All answers are good, and Miss Prudence thanks each person for having written so promptly from Wisconsin.

Coralyn—"Knowledge of occupation, love for the work, honesty, perseverance."

Forsaken — "Honesty, education, adaptability, perseverance."

Pauline—"Business, ability, method, prudence, integrity."

Pansy Blossom, Neb.:—I think the four principal qualities requisite for a successful and satisfactory business career are: Honesty, politeness, industry and perseverance."

Lydia:—That a person be studious, industrious, economical and God-fearing.

Idler:—Education, sociability, energy and reliability.

Green Mt. Boy:—Capital, ambition, confidence and honesty.

Bessie:—Experience, observation and practical knowledge.

Ruth Rural:—Intelligence, morality, thoroughness and perseverance.

The chaperone hopes to hear from many others on this subject this month, and will then give the schoolmistress's idea, as it was she who suggested the question to Miss Prudence.

Do not exaggerate so greatly in your next letter, Jimmie. Miss Prudence believes a great deal, but not as much as your letter requires. Bonnie Barnie would like to open a stenographic correspondence with all interested in stenography. Patience and Lonesome would like to hear N. E. Girl's definition of a model man. Me., a new correspondent, owns up to feeling lonesome occasionally, in spite of the fact that he has nine brothers and one sister. If it had been nine sisters and one brother, he would not have had opportunity to be lonesome, I think.

Miss Prudence thanks all who have sent her such kindly and appreciative words in regard to her work.

Any who desire addresses for personal correspondence, or more information than was given in last week's paper, should send a stamped, self-addressed letter to Blade, M. G. R. Department.

With this letter from Morning Star the meeting for this week will close:

I have been absent from the circle for a long time on account of being so busy. And now will write a sort of good bye letter, as I do not expect to see much more of the "dear old Blade" until spring time, and expect to go away to school.

As the other members are giving their reason for their choice of "noms," I will now give mine. While I was racking my brain for a suitable "nom," before entering the circle, I arose early one morning in the blooming summer time, and looking out of my window I beheld the morning star casting its radiance down upon me. I then breathed a prayer that my life might be like that morning star, a shining light in a world of sorrow ever pointing sinners toward the "One bright and Morning Star in heaven, eternally, ever inviting poor mortals to look and live." This is my reason for my choice of a nom.

Miss Prudence would suggest that the copy of The Wekly Blade would be a very acceptable Christmas gift to send to any girl who is away from home. It would give her the pleasure of a weekly meeting with her M. G. R friends, and do much to prevent the homesickness that usually comes to her.

NOVELTIES IN BLACK AND WHITE.

It May Be the Reason.

She was angry not to say disgusted.

"That's the third time this month," she said, "that I have read a story about a woman going through her husband's pockets for change."

"Well, my dear," he returned, apologetically, "you mustn't blame me. I didn't write them."

"Of course you didn't," she exclaimed. "You know better. It's preposterous, outrageous, that such libels should be allowed to circulate in the guise of humor. It would be just as truthful to talg about a man gaing through his wife's pockets. Why don't they ever do that?"

He shook his head.

"I can't say positively," he said, "but it is just possible that some humorist once tried to find one and knows how it is. One may joke about the improbable, you know, when he feels that he ought to draw the line at the impossible."

LIFE'S GATEWAYS.

MISS BOUTON'S NEW BOOK JUST ISSUED FROM THE PRESS.

A Volume of Helpful Essays, Devoted to the Upbuilding of Character on Right Lines.

Life's Gateways; or, How to Win Real Success, is the title of a neat volume of 187 pages, and most beautifully printed, which has just been issued by the Arena Publishing Company, Boston. It is a series of articles, written by Miss Emily S. Bouton, which originally appeared in the columns of The Blade. They are here rewritten and revised, and presented to the reading public in durable and beautiful form.

Miss Bouton, in her preface, modestly refers to the papers which compose the volume as "simple talks," and even disclaims for them the dignity of essays. It matters but little what they may be termed. Their sterling merit lies in the truths which they present. And though the author remarks further that "they contain nothing new," it is also a fact that the mode of presenting a truth has much to do with its acceptance. And Miss Bouton possesses the happy faculty of being able to write so as to reach her readers, as the success of these articles when running through the columns of The Blade abundantly attests.

Most, if not all, of them were written in response to letters from readers of The Blade. To thousands the Household department has been a counselor and friend, to whom they could go with their doubts, their perplexities, their cares. It was from such missives that Miss Bouton took the topics of the various papers included in the volume. Hence they have the frank directness which is possessed by a personal letter from a friend, of whom we have sought counsel. They have lost nothing of this by revision, for much of this has been done in the light of letters to the author, brought out by the articles as they appeared from time to time in the columns of The Blade. This has been a direct advantage. The thought has gained greater explicitness, and the entire volume a wider range.

A writer in a recent issue of one of the magazines remarks that there "are countless questions, both in private life and in politics, in regard to which the man of action, who cannot give his days and his nights to thinking out long trains of consequences, might be immensely assisted if he could listen to frequent and full discussion of all the consequences of conduct, so far as the good and wise men of the time are able to make them out." The remark is undoubtedly true; and in the absence of opportunity to hear public discussions along the lines of right conduct and self-sacrifice (aside from the presentation of such topics from the pulpit), such books as this are of vast usefulness.

Since Dr. J. G. Holland wrote his "Timothy Titcomb's Letters to Young People, Married or Single," which thousands who were then just entering upon active life found full of words of golden wisdom, there has not appeared, so far as the writer's knowledge extends, any volume along the same general line so valuable, so helpful, as this little volume of Miss Bouton's. Not that it is in any wise a replica of Dr. Holland's preachments of the social and domestic moralities. It does not echo any one's words, nor follow any one's line of treatment. The underlying theme—to guide our lives by the universal rule of Right—has been that of countless essays; but it is in the application of this rule to the typical individual—the one who stands as the type of hundreds of others, in environment and association—that Miss Bouton has achieved a distinct success. The reader is made to feel that his thoughts, his feelings, his desires, are understood, his trials and perplexities fully appreciated, and that the helpful words of counsel are meant for him personally.

So far as the social philosophy of its author is incidentally revealed in the book, it reminds one of Emerson, though there is nothing of transcendentalism about it. The teaching is that the mental and spiritual worlds are quite as much under the domain of law as is the physical universe. For, could we fly upon the wings of the morning, and with the speed of light traverse the mighty distances of the universe, we should never find a spot where the law of gravitation does not operate, nor reach a world wherein two and two would make anything but four. And equally true is the fact of the universality of law in the mental and spiritual world. Human development, either individual or racial, proceeds in consonance with law, and in obedience to its provisions. Says the spiteful old Duchess in that unique fairy tale, Alice in Wonderland: "Somebody has said the world would move faster if everybody attended to his own business." This grotesque thought of Lewis Carroll has in it a substratum of truth. Humanity, whether in the mass or in the individual, would travel much faster along the upward path to right living and higher thinking, could we avoid the friction which comes from ignorance of the laws of human development, or from their wilful disobedience.

To point out to the individual at least a portion of the more common errors, to teach the principles which we must obey in our own upbuilding, is the keynote of the papers which compose this volume. "To right because it is right," is the unuttered sentiment which permeates its pages. The lesson is, that our lives are largely within our own control; that environment need not handicap us, even though it be hard or uncongenial. We must lay a firm foundation by basing it upon the Eternal Right. The foundation must be good, else the superstructure can not be an enduring one; and we must build, not for time alone, but for the eternities. That which we make of our spiritual selves is what we shall be in the Great Beyond, when we shall have put off the corruptible, and entered upon immortality.

The book is one that will be helpful to all. The young man, just taking upon himself the cares and responsibilities of manhood, the young woman just entering upon life, will be aided and strenghtened by its perusal. The writer, from his association with Miss Bouton as a fellow-worker on The Blade, has seen many letters, written by readers of the paper to her during the time this series of articles was being published, week by week, in its columns; and he thus realizes fully how many have found help and guidance in them.

Nor is it the young alone whom it will benefit. We all of us need help—the man amid the cares and worry of his daily avocation, the wife and mother in the daily perplexities of her home life, and in the rearing of her children. Even when the frosts of time have powdered our locks with silver rime, and the lengthening shadows stretch away before us as we descend the hill of life, the counsels of a friend are precious. For this life is but a school, and we the pupils, to our latest day. None are too old, none too experienced, to neglect the wise words of a friend.

This little volume appears just in time to make it available in Christmas gift-giving; and certainly it will make a most acceptable present to any thoughtful person of either sex. Its value is enhanced to The Blade's readers from the fact that it contains an excellent half-tone portrait of Miss Bouton, from a very recent photograph, which is a speaking likeness. And the writer feels constrained, in closing, to call attention to the dedication:

To the memory of my dear mother, whose love reaches across the seeming gulf between life in the body and life out of it—a strength always and an inspiration to high endeavor—this volume is affectionately inscribed.

To all who were permitted to know the one whose memory is thus invoked, the dedication is but a statement of simple fact.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Mothers Be Just.

Justice is not a quality met with at every street corner. Neither is it one in which women shine conspicuous. As a rule, women are particular rather than just, and inclined to make favorites in the nursery as in the drawing room. The most promising children are often the most difficult; and a difficult child requires a light touch and great discrimination in handling. Sensitiveness is often mistaken for temper, shyness for sullenness—the habit of brooding observation, which does not always see or hear the thing immediately present, for impertinent indifference—and so on. Then the child is chastened or spoken to roughly and harshly for a fault of which it was utterly unconscious, while the shallow little brilliancy is caressed and petted. Then a spirit of indignant, perhaps of revengeful, wrath is roused, if the temper be of the resisting and self-respecting kind; or the little heart is broken and the spirit crushed if the character be weak and humble. And in any case the sense of injustice and misunderstanding rankles, quite as much as when the favorite is always preferred, no matter for what treat and no matter for how little merit, or always let off punishment, no matter for what fault committed. This is a kind of thing that comes only too readily to women of a low class of mental training. It is very human; granted. But we want something more than the instinctive action of the undisciplined mind in the treatment of our children, who themselves are so wanting in discipline. As the blind leading the blind ends in the ditch, so does the influence of uncultured women over children, who have all as yet to learn and are all to make, lead them to regard these moral faults as integral to the condition of things human and mature; just by so much lessening their faculty of faith in good and their young endeavors to be good. For why be good when under the hand of a woman who cannot discriminate and who is grossly impartial? Hopelessness soon succeeds to endeavor, and the groove widens and deepens. — Philadelphia Times.

AT NIGHT.

BY FRANKLYN W. LEE.

A wee little traveler, weary and worn,
With feet scarcely able to toddle along;
His eyes dull and heavy, his white apron torn,
The breath of a sigh in the croon of his song.

No wonder for baby has traveled afar—
To Banbury Cross and with Little Bo-Peep
To realms where the brownies and fairy folk are,
And now he is bound for the elf land of Sleep.

A voyage to Europe, or trip to Cathay,
Is nothing to what this young tourist has done,
His bonny blue eyes have seen more in a day
Than older ones meet with between sun and sun.

His train, made of blocks, can annihilate space;
His picture books help to accomplish the feat,
With wirlhwind animals, men of each race
And wonderful scenes of the East and the West.

And sometimes I thought, as he sat there alone
And prattled and sang, that an angel was near;
For babies have perception surpassing our own
And listen to sounds made by no other ear.

So let him drift idly o'er slumber's deep sea,
This wee little traveler, weary and worn,
For journeys are telling upon such as he
And more must be made with the coming of morn.

—Whispers of "Wee Ones."

OCTOBER RESULTS.

The M. G. R.'s Monthly Discussion is More Than Usually Well Attended.

"All is fair in love and war," it is said, and going on this theory Miss Prudence ventures to hope that the M. G. R.'s will pardon her for resorting to a bit of strategy, in order to determine whether the slowness of her boys and girls in responding to the general discussion arose from indifference or indolence on their part, or whether the subjects given were in fault, not being of a nature to attract the attention of the majority of the members.

With this end in view, she announced as the work for October, that she wished each member to take an inventory of the trees growing on the homestead, to make a list of the same, and forward to their state president.

"Now, then," said she to the Schoolmistress, "there is not one among them all who cannot do that if they try; and I shall see which of my boys and girls really wish to help me 'in all the ways they can.'"

As a result reports have been received from 64 members, representing 24 states.

It may be that some reports have been mislaid, and thus failed to reach the Chaperone, but making due allowance for this, and for other delays in sending them in, and thanking the faithful few most heartily for their interest, she cannot but feel that 64 is a small percentage of 789!

Still this report shows such a marked improvement over all previous ones, and the November subject seems to be bringing out such a general response also, that she thinks it possible that the subjects have been in fault, so hereafter short, pithy topics will be given, and on their reception will depend the "to be or not to be" of the M. G. R.'s as an order.

Indiana sent the banner report, leading Ohio by a majority of two members.

Lydia discovered 28 varieties of trees; Chrysanthemum sent a list of 23; Tead counted up 18; Pastry Cook found 17; Isolde 11; White Calla and Pussy each 10; Susy 5; Hazel Blossom 1.

In addition to the president's report, Miss Prudence received the following letter from Sensible Seeing, another Indiana member:

"It would make a long list to name all the kinds of trees growing on the 80 acre farm I am occupying, so instead of doing so allow me to tell a little about wood that once grew on the premises.

"There were many poplars, a number of them being more than six feet in diameter, and from 40 to 70 feet from the earth to the first limbs, and many walnuts of similar size and length.

"There were burr oaks of enormous size, one of them was 60 feet to the first limb, straight as an arrow, without defect, and retaining its size from root to limb extraordinarily well. When it was cut down the stump was nine feet in diameter clear of the bark, and sound from center to circumference.

"Within a mile or so of the place where this oak grew, there is at this time a sycamore that is 35 feet in circumference.

"I know whereof I write, having helped to work up the oak and many of the poplars and walnuts; and measured the sycamore. If any one knows of a tree growing east of the Rockies that has a greater circumference than this last named tree, please tell us."

Ohio members sending lists were: Esme Roy, 33; Elwyn, 32; Regulator, 31; Brown Eyes, 28; Lillie, 25; Busy Buckeye, 22; Willa, 17; Lone Fisherman, 5.

Pennsylvania had a delegation of four; Moxie headed the list with 38; Dimple, 35; Papa's Tom-boy, 25; and Annie Coder, 22.

Nebraska was represented by True Planter, 18; Pansy Blossom, 15; Emma Morris, 12; Mildred, 11.

Wisconsin's report included Dryad, 17; Coralyn, 16; Pauline, 9; Forsaken, 5.

From Kansas, Sunflower Kid had the honor of being the first member of the entire order to send in his list, which contained 12 varieties; Blue-eyed Beauty also sent 12; Clotelle, 10; Photographer, 9 and Black-bird, 8.

The Michigan report contained a list of 30 from Fernie Hazleton; 14 from India; 5 from Marion.

From Tennessee Ivan wrote: "Spending thirty minutes in a stroll down by the spring in the shady grove, I discovered 27 varieties of forest trees."

Villia Knox wrote: "I have made a tour of our little farm, and found 20 different kinds of trees;" and Brunette says: "In one hour's devotion to the M. G. Rs, I found around my home 16 different species."

From New York M. G. L. sent a list of 30; Queen Mab, 18; Geraldine, 10.

From Virginia came a list of 37 not including fruit trees, from Maud Williams, and 28 from C. D. Hamaker.

Fabius sent a list of 44 varieties from North Carolina, while Elsa writing from the same state, sent 35 names, including among other fruit trees, the fig.

Missourian sends a list of 46 trees, including shrubs; and Bitter Sweet, also from Missouri, writes: "Being an ardent lover of nature, your idea for October found a ready response in me. In my city lot, 66 by 220 fe

News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

54TH CONGRESS—2D SESSION.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The Senate yesterday by the decisive vote of 35 to 21 adopted a motion to take up the Dingley tariff-silver bill. Unexpected and surprising as this action was, it did not have the significance which the vote itself appears to convey. The morning hour expired before any further action was taken and the entire matter lapsed as though no vote had been taken.

Early in the day three sets of vigorous resolutions for Cuban independence furnished the only exciting feature. They came from Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Mills, of Texas, and Mr. Call, of Florida, and while differing in terms, breathed the same spirit of recognition by the United States of Cuban independence.

The bill providing free homesteads on the public lands in Oklahoma territory for actual and bona fide settlers and reserving the public lands for that purpose was made a special order to follow the immigration bill.

A bill appropriating $60,000 to Representative Erskine S. Allen for an invention in breech-loading guns was passed.

House.—The House held a three hour session yesterday and passed a dozen bills of minor importance. Among them were the following:

To provide for the location and purchase of all public lands for reservoir sites in Montana, also South Dakota and Wyoming; to protect settlement rights where two or more persons settle on the same lands before survey; to adjust accounts of John Y. Williams, formerly agent of Fort Hall, Indian reservation; to grant to the widow of the late Brigadier General Joseph B. Carr a pension of $75 a month, and to increase the pension of the widow of General John Hooper to $50 per month.

The Shafroth bill for the protection of forest reservations from fire was defeated.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The Senate yesterday took up the immigration bill, participated in a set debate, the first of the speeches on Cuba, those of Mr. Cullom and Mr. Call. The immigration bill was not passed up to the time of adjournment, but the Senate agreed to what is generally known as the Lodge bill as a substitute to the House measure.

The substitute requires that all immigrants over the age of 14 years shall be able to read and write their native language and shall be required to read and write in the presence of a United States official at least five lines of the United States constitution.

At 3:45 the immigration bill went over and the Senate held a brief executive session, after which it adjourned until Monday.

House.—The House yesterday devoted its time to consideration of bills on the calendar, but only two were passed. One of them was a bill to secure musical compositions the same measure of protection under the copyright law as is now afforded productions of strictly dramatic character and to add by proper court injunction processes this protection to the authors of dramatic and operatic works.

A bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in the capitol building was also passed. A bill advocated by the delegates from the territories to modify the law forbidding aliens owning real lands in the territories so as to give them the right to acquire under mortgage and to hold real property for ten years was defeated.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Yesterday was private bill day in the House and seven trivial war claims, carrying an aggregate of $18,107, were favorably acted upon by the committee of the whole. Only two, however, were passed by the House, as Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, made an attack on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Flora A. Darling, and developed the fact that she was the wife of a Confederate general, a fact not brought out on the original debate of the measure. The result was that a point of no quorum was made on the motion to lay the bill on the table and it went over until next Friday.

At the night session of the House, 33 bills were favorably acted upon. There were no features of the session. Among the bills were the following: To pension the widow of the late Brevet General Horatio P. Van Cleve, at $50 per month, and to grant an honorable discharge to Captain Elisha B. Batt, of the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, who was dismissed for cowardice by General Rosecrans at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Beyond agreeing to a resolution for a two weeks' holiday recess, beginning December 22, the proceedings in the house yesterday were almost entirely devoid of public interest, most of the day being spent in a struggle over the bill of Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, to render the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia more stringent.

Senate.—The final vote on the immigration bill will be taken in the Senate next Thursday at 4 p. m., according to an agreement reached yesterday. Little doubt is entertained as to the passage of the measure, and has it already has passed the house it will be in conference before the holidays.

Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.) renewed attention to the Cuban question by three resolutions, one being a bitter denunciation of the manner in which it is alleged General Antonio Maceo had been killed while under a flag of truce.

The Senate turned to private pension bills on the calendar, and after passing 55 bills of this character the Senate, at 3:35 p. m., held a brief executive session and adjourned.

THE GRESHAM.

Magnificent Behavior On Her Engineer's Trip.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 14.—The revenue cutter Gresham was given her official trial trip on Saturday, and attained a speed of 20.16 statute miles per hour. It was the engineer's official test, and was in charge of a government official.

At 7 o'clock Saturday morning the Gresham started from the wharf of her builders, the Globe Iron Works Company, on her official trial trip, which was to determine whether or not she would be acceptable to the government. The weather was favorable for such a trip, and no fairer conditions of wind and sea could have been wished for. As this trip was purely an engineer's trial to determine the power and efficiency of the steam machinery, Capt. John W. Collins, the efficient engineer-in-chief of the service, was in charge, he, with his three assistants, having come on from Washington especially for this maiden effort of the new cutter. Captain Russell Glover, the superintendent of construction, was also on hand to take a record of the vessel's speed and to note her performance in the different maneuvers through which she was put.

At 8 o'clock, when the vessel was well clear of the breakwater, Captain Collins gave the signal to start on the specified run of eight hours. The throttle was opened wide and the vessel was soon bowling along at a nineteen and a half mile gait. In the eyes of the layman, the scene in the engine room was very exciting; the powerful triple expansion engines were revolving at a terrific rate.

For the first two hours and a half the patent log registered a speed of seventeen knots an hour, or about nineteen and one-half statute miles. During the latter part of the run the speed ran up to 17.53 knots, or 20.16 statute miles. The government officials as well as the builders were delighted at the magnificent showing made by the new vessel, and pronounced her the peer of anything that floats on the great lakes.

The finishing touches will be placed on the Gresham during the next thirty days. Next spring she will go to Lake Michigan. Captain Davis, now on the Andy Johnson, will command her.

The speed was the fastest ever made on Lake Erie, the Northern line passenger boats being excelled.

THE OLDEST SOLDIER.

Nathan Webb, Who Assisted in the Capture of Jeff Davis, Dead.

New York, Dec. 10.—Old Nathan Webb, the oldest survivor of the civil war, the oldest pensioner on the rolls of Uncle Sam and one of the men who assisted in the capture of Jefferson Davis, died Tuesday, aged 100 years, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Etta Downward, 104 West Sixty-third street. On his birthday last Thursday he had agreed to stand treat for some of his friends, but was not able to get out of the house. Sunday he was quite feeble, but Monday went out. Tuesday morning he said he was feeling badly and when his daughter sent for a doctor he said:

"No use of a doctor, Etta; I'm going—going to meet Mary and the rest. It's God's harvest time and it seems as though I could almost see them waiting for me."

He died before the doctor reached the house.

LEADVILLE'S STRIKE.

The Soldiers Are Being Gradually Withdrawn.

Denver, Dec. 10.—The withdrawal of troops from Leadville has been begun, but all will not be recalled until Governor McIntyre becomes satisfied that the officials of Lake county can control the strike situation. One hundred and sixty-four members of the National Guard have been permitted to return home within a few days, leaving 650 men still on duty.

WALLING AND JACKSON.

Both Must Die and Pearl Bryan Will Be Avenged.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 12.—The Court of Appeals to-day reaffirmed the decision of the lower court at Newport, Ky., in sentencing Alonzo Walling to be

ALONZO WALLING.

hung as the accomplice of Scott Jackson in the murder of Pearl Bryan last January.

It is quite likely that the date fixed for the execution of both men will be about the anniversary of the murder or early in February.

This concludes the legal part of one of the most sensational criminal trials in this part of the country.

The points of law in the decision today are different from those in the other appeal, and this accounts for the fact that they were rendered separately.

In all points the court holds that the exceptions of Walling's lawyers are not backed by sufficient legal usage, and Judge Helm's rulings are affirmed.

The final records in the cases may go to the governor's office together, and both death warrants will likely be sent to Newport by the same messenger.

The affirming of the lower court will in all probability lead to a double hanging. Such has been the expectation of

SCOTT JACKSON.

Sheriff Plummer and the other county officials. When the death warrant shall finally reach Newport orders will be given by the sheriff or county commissioners for a double scaffold in the jail yard. The trap for both men will be sprung at the same instant.

Frank G. Robbins, of Cincinnati, who has been here assisting E. G. Burkam, of the Times Star, was arrested to-day for contempt of court. It is claimed that Robbins clandestinely secured means for eaves-dropping into the court consultation room, and gave out the Walling decision to the Times Star over an hour before it was announced by the court.

When Robbins was arraigned it was ascertained that he had two flags—one white and one black, the latter indicating a decision affirming the death sentence in the Walling case. Representatives of other papers saw him wave the black flag and informed the court. Robbins belongs to one of the most prominent families of Cincinnati. He was fined and sentenced to 30 days in jail.

HARRISON INTERVIEWED.

To Remain in Private Life is His Desire.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 10.—Ex-President Harrison yesterday settled the controversy as to whether he would allow his name to go before the legislative caucus of Republicans for United States Senator, by giving out an interview, in which he says he is not a candidate, does not want the nomination, and could not accept it. The News asked the ex-President regarding the report that he had written a letter in which he had stated that he would not be a candidate. The general made the following answer in writing:

"It is not true. I have written no such letter. But to every one who has spoken to me I have, from the time of the first mention of the subject, freely said not only that I was not a candidate, but that I did not want and could not accept the Senatorship. To remain in private life is my desire and my purpose. This purpose is not wholly selfish, for to those friends who have urged the too friendly view that I could serve the country usefully in public office, I have answered that I can probably do better service out of office; that what I might say or write on public questions as a private citizen will get in more confidence. I shall also keep out of the contest as a meddler. My only interest is that of a citizen, proud of his state, and the only advice I have to give is that the legislature shall choose a man who will, in the highest duties of the office, dignify the state and honor the country."

TRAIN HELD UP

Within the City Limits of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Dec. 10.—The Iron Mountain fast express train outgoing was held up a mile from the Union station within the city limits last night at 9:30 by six masked men. One of the men stood in the center of the track and waved a red lantern, signifying that danger was ahead. The engineer stopped the train, and no sooner had he done so than two masked men jumped on the engine and presented revolvers, and told him to hold the engine still on pain of death. Two of the other robbers made for the express car, while the remaining two stood guard outside.

The side of the express car was shattered with dynamite, but the robbers obtained no booty as the money was in a safe, though closed by a time lock. When the robbers left the train it pulled out at full speed and the bandits peppered it with a fusilade of parting shots. The affair has created the most intense excitement throughout the city.

SCAR-FACED CHARLEY.

Death Ends the Career of a Noted Modoc Chief.

Seneca, Mo., Dec. 10.—Scar Faced Charley, a noted Modoc chief, is dead of consumption, on the Modoc reservation in Indian territory, four miles from here. He was a member of the conference with the U. S. committee, Gen. Canby and others, April 11, 1873, near the lava beds in Oregon, at which time Gen. Canby and Gen. Thomas were killed and Mr. Meacham and other commissioners wounded. It is said that Scar Faced Charley fired the shot that broke up the conference. The Modocs finally surrendered to Gen. J. C. Loomis June, 1, 1873.

OPENING THE MINES.

Thousands of Idle Men Will Soon Be at Work.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 11.—A general resumption of operations in the river coal mines will take place in a few days, giving employment to about 6,000 men. The miners will receive an advance in wages of 37½c per 100 bushels, the agreement holding good until next July.

IRRIGATION.

It Will Be Well Discussed at Phoenix, Arizona.

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 14.—The national irrigation congress will begin in this city to-morrow. It will be in session three days. Delegates from nearly all the states of the Union will be present and experts on irrigation from farms, sanetums and colleges will be present. The work of the irrigationists has brought into the circle of productivity vast tracts of formerly desert land. So widespread has been the effect of irrigation that weather experts, such as the widely-known and able E. B. Dunn; the forecast official at New York, claim that the weather of the entire country has been sensibly affected by the wide areas of wet land, which formerly were sun-baked arid tracts.

The leading topic that will engage the attention of the delegates will be how Congress can best be approached for the needed appropriations. It is said this question is likely to cause strife. Some farmers hold that too much of the redeemed land passes into the hands of the Eastern and English speculators, and that it is unfair to ask Congress to appropriate the people's money for the benefit of the speculating class.

Fight Against Speculators.

There will probably be a fight made in the interest of moderate appropriations. Many of those who will make this fight will point to the fact that there are millions of acres of valuable land now kept out of use by Eastern and foreign speculators, which, if they were put to use, would obviate the necessity of irrigation.

Among the principal speakers will be F. H. Newell, chief of the Hydrographic Survey at Washington, D. C., who will discuss "Irrigation in Humid America;" Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington, on "Sensible Climate," and Prof. E. W. Hilgard, professor of agriculture, University of California, on "Soils." Not the least interesting features of the Congress will be the discussion of "International Irrigation Questions," by delegates from Canada, Mexico and attaches of the foreign legations at Washington. Not the least prominent among the delegates will be Elwood Mead, of Cheyenne, Wyo., whose work in behalf of irrigation is widely known though out the country. The Southwest will be largely represented as the Santa Fe road has offered very liberal rates.

CITIZEN'S FAREWELL

Upon McKinley's Departure From His Canton Home.

Canton, O., Dec. 12.—H. S. Moses and Joseph A. Bour, as representatives of the Canton Business Men's Association, called on Major McKinley yesterday to consult with him in regard to having him the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the association, which is usually held early in January.

After considering the matter and reversing the finished copies, it was thought advisable to give all the people, without regard to business or political connections, an opportunity to extend farewell words to President-elect McKinley before he goes to the national capital to be inaugurated. To the end that all may have a part who desire it, the reception will be held in such a manner and at such a place as will give the public the privilege of taking leave of their fellow townsman in as informal way as possible.

The reception is to be under the direction of the Canton Business Men's Association, and will occur shortly before Major McKinley leaves for Washington. The place of holding the reception is also undecided, but a hotel will probably be chosen.

LIL IS HERE.

Hawaii's Deposed Queen Landed in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—Among the passengers who landed from the steamer China from Honolulu at noon yesterday was ex-Queen Lilioukalini and her attendants. It is said she is on her way to Washington to make a plea to the President and Congress for her restoration. Some of the passengers deny this and say that she is merely going on a pleasure trip to England with the consent of the Hawaiian government which recently pardoned her for complicity in the Hawaiian uprising.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Summary of What is Being Done in the Protestant Field.

Boston, Dec. 12.—A summary of Protestant foreign missionary work throughout the world has been prepared by the Rev. E. E. Strond, D. D., editorial secretary of the American board. The total as compared with last year show an increase in contributions of about $1,100,000. In the United States there was a decrease of about $70,000. The communicants have increased by about 64,000. In the United States, Canada, Great Britain, continental Europe, Australia, India, Africa, etc., there are 257 societies, 4,525 stations, 14,036 out-stations, 6,336 male missionaries, 5,675 female missionaries, 20,161 native laborers, and 1,221,175 communicants. The income in dollars is 15,549,243.

DENOUNCES IT.

The People's Party, Which Coxey Once Belonged To.

Massillon, O., Dec. 11.—"Gen." J. S. Coxey issues an open letter to Senator Marion Butler to-day, denouncing "The disgraced People's party," sold out to "an issue so insignificant as silver."

"I decline," he says, "to help chase rainbows of election frauds in Ohio, but hereby announce my resignation as a member of the national committee. I once left the Democratic party, and now find, in order to be out of it for sure, I must leave the once grand, but now disgraced, People's party. This is done in deep sorrow, and with the hope to join a party soon to which the hope of the republic must look for succor from financial and industrial ills."

A NEW COMET.

The Discovery Made at the Lick Observatory.

Lick Observatory, Cal., Dec. 10.—A new comet was discovered soon after midnight yesterday morning in the constellation of Pisces, by C. D. Perrine.

Its position is as follows: Right ascension, 0 hours and 54 minutes; declination, 6 degrees and 20 minutes north. It is about as bright as a star of the eighth magnitude and can be seen with a telescope of moderate power. It is moving rapidly to the east and more slowly to the south.

DARING MICE.

Nibbled Off a Man's Whiskers While He Slept.

Macomb, Ill., Dec. 12.—William Rexroat, a farmer near this city, mourns the loss of a fine beard.

On retiring the other night he was the possessor of whiskers of Populistic tendencies, but, on awakening, one-half of them had entirely disappeared.

The mice had made a raid while he slept and carried them away for a lining of their nest.

A barber removed the remaining fragments.

GRAND SCENE.

Power House on Lookout Mountain Burned.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 12.—The power house of the Lookout Mountain & Lulu Lake Incline Co., on top of Lookout Mountain, burned this morning. A car at the top caught fire, was released by the burned cable, and in a sheet of flame went whizzing down the mountain, until thrown from the track and dashed to pieces in a gorge. No one was injured.

Choctaw Land Allotment.

Fort Smith, Ark., Dec. 14.—The Choctaw delegates have agreed with the Dawes commission for the allotment of lands and abolition of tribal government in eight years. Town sites will be set apart and sold to citizens or non-citizens, and the balance of the land equally divided among citizens.

Vicksburg National Park.

Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 14.—At the meeting of the Vicksburg National Park Association, which is announced for Wednesday, the question of getting the bill for the appropriation considered before Congress will come up.

All men should read Thos. Slater's offer on page 3.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Steamer Saliere Lost With All On Board.

Vigo, Dec 11.—Crashing through the mist into the Corrubedo rocks, off the northeastern coast of Spain, the North-German Lloyd steamship Saliere foundered in a few minutes Wednesday, and all on board were lost. Two hundred and ten passengers were on board, and the crew consisted of sixty-five men. There was no time to take to the boats and all went down with the ship.

News of the terrible disaster floated to Villagercia with the tide. An overturned boat with the name of the vessel painted on the stern, spars and planks torn from the ship as it crashed into the rocks, were swept to shore as silent witnesses of the fate of passengers and crew. Not one human being on board was able to reach safety, though it may be possible some were picked up by passing vessels. The sinking of the Saliere may be one of the mysteries of the sea.

The Saliere was bound from Bremen to Buenos Ayres by way of Corunna and Villagarcia. Advices from Bremen and Corunna state that the passengers were mostly in the steerage, and consisted of 113 Russians, 35 Galicians, 61 Spaniards and one German. The vessel had put in at Corunna, and was heading eastward for Villagarcia, when it crashed into the jagged rocks, which are always given a wide berth by mariners.

Just why and how the miscalculation was made which swung the Saliere one point too close to the terrible reef may never be known. The only explanation is that an ocean mist shut out the rocks and that the dense fog prevented accurate bearings being taken. The Saliere had reported good weather and a fine voyage when stopping at Corunna. At the latter port the 35 Galicians and the 61 Spaniards had taken passage for their homes in the South American Republic.

Expected to Get More Passengers.

The steamship rounded Cape Finisterre and proceeded southward toward its last stopping place before it reached Buenos Ayres. Villagarcia is a town of less than 2,000 inhabitants, situated between Cape Finisterre and the city of Vigo. The Saliere expected to pick up more passengers at Villagarcia, bound for Uruguay. The Galicians, who chose that town for their port of embarcation rather than Corunna, are now thankful they escaped the disaster which overwhelmed all those on board the Saliere.

Villagarcia has a harbor on the south coast of the Bay of Arosa. Right in the mouth of the bay the Corrubedo rocks rear their jagged heads out of the sea. Many a vessel has met its doom on the reefs, and mariners always go an extra point out of the way, rather than court an intimate acquaintance with what is called the terrible guardian of the Bay of Arosa. The Saliere swung eastward, and, pursuing the ordinary course, would have gone south of the Corrubedo, and then northeasterly to the harbor of Villegarcia.

A heavy mist hung over the sea and a strong wind was blowing from the south when the Saliere was about due to head towards Villagarcia. The vessel could easily have been seen from the shore but for the mist, as the channel between the rocks and the coast of Spain is only about five miles wide. A miscalculation and the Corrubedo rocks were responsible for the greatest disaster which has ever occurred in the Bay of Arosa.

No One to Tell the Tale.

Nothing was known of the fate of the vessel until the floating wreckage reached Villagarcia. The latter port had been advised of the departure of the Saliere from Corunna, and though the steamship was overdue, it was little suspected that it had gone to pieces on the Corrubedo rocks, and that all on board had been lost. But when the sea gave up the wreckage, all hope of the vessel was given up and a search was made along the shore for possible survivors of the disaster. None could be found.

The fact that the rocks are only about five miles from the mainland and that none of the passengers or crew had been able to reach the shore led to the belief that the Saliere must have foundered within a few minutes after it had struck on the reef.

Story of the Ship.

The Salier was commanded by Capt. Wempe when she was lost. The steamer had a general cargo. The disaster occurred during a dense fog and very heavy weather. The Salier had a fearful passage from Bremen to this port. Two of her boats were swept overboard by the heavy seas which beat over her, and she sustained other damages from the same cause. It is believed that about 400 persons perished.

The steamer struck during the night of Monday last on a ledge of rocks about two and a half miles off Cape Carrubedo on her way from this place to Villagarcia, where she was to ship another lot of steerage passengers bound for Buenos Ayres. A large amount of wreckage is reported to have washed ashore. The search made for possible survivors of the wreck has so far been without result and but little hope is entertained of rescuing any of the passengers or crew.

The Salier was an old vessel which the North German Lloyd Company had agreed to sell to an Italian firm trading between Italy and American ports, but owing to some slight disagreement as to the terms, the deal was not completed and the steamer was sent on another voyage. She was considered to be in every way seaworthy and the only reason the North German Lloyd Company had for selling the Salier was that there were more modern boats of the same line in readiness to take her place. Her last trip across the Atlantic was made in September last when she left Baltimore for Bremen arriving there safely on Sept. 23. The Salier was of 3,000 tons gross register, was 351 feet long, brig rigged and had a single propeller.

Capt. Wempe had commanded the steamer for a number of years.

THE HAWKEYE STATE.

Statistics Show What Iowa Farmers Have Taken From the Soil.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 14.—The final crop report of the Iowa state board of statistics shows that the soil products of Iowa this year aggregate $133,654,620. It is estimated that these soil products, completed for the markets in the form of hogs, cattle, and so on, will bring at least 50 per cent above these estimates. Corn leads with a product of 313,892,270 bushels, valued at $43,000,000 per acre, is the next item, given as $35,000,000. The corn crop has twice been larger—in 1889 and 1891. It is estimated by the bureau of statistics that the hog cholera has cost Iowa $15,000,000 in actual and prospective losses, due to lack of hogs to feed. The report by counties shows that from 77 per cent (Calhoun) to 1 per cent (Winneshiek) is the loss for the counties, the average for the state being over 30 per cent, or one-third of the 6,000,000 hogs of the state.

A HIDDEN NEEDLE.

It Was Discovered and Located by the X Rays.

Effingham, Ill., Dec. 12.—Quite a successful experiment was had in this city yesterday with the X rays. Several weeks ago Mrs. A. H. Hackman experienced a sudden and painful swelling of the left hand, which continued until it was feared amputation was necessary. The attending physician took his patient to the Illinois College of Photography, of this city, and Prof. Bissell subjected the hand to the X rays, which quickly disclosed and located the trouble. The rays disclosed a sewing needle deeply imbedded in the flesh adjacent to the lower bone of the thumb. The surgeons will now have no trouble in removing the needle, and thus save the hand and perhaps the life of the patient.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

Executive Committee Delegates Power to a Sub-Committee.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 12.—The executive committee of the National Democratic party, at a meeting yesterday, delegated its powers in a general way to a sub-committee composed of George Foster Peabody, of New York; John S. Bullitt, of Pennsylvania, and W. B. Haldeman, of Louisville. This committee, two members of which are in the East, will advise with Chairman Bynum. The members of the executive committee are so widely scattered that it was deemed advisable to create this smaller advisory committee. Chairman Bynum will remove at once to New York.

QUEER ACCIDENT.

Connecting Rods Break on Both Sides and There's Havoc.

Lima, O., Dec. 14.—Engineer P. J. Doolin and Fireman Jerry Bowsher, of this city had a thrilling experience while coming toward this city with north bound passenger train No. 6 on the C. H. & D., Saturday afternoon. The train was speeding along between Piqua and Sidney, when suddenly one of the side rods in front of the engineer's side of the cab broke, and hurled Doolin back into the tank, injuring him considerably.

A second later the rod on the fireman's side of the locomotive broke, but Bowsher, who was putting in coal, escaped without a scratch. Before the engine could be stopped, every bit of wood on the cab was battered off and the engine stripped of almost everything. Although injured, Engineer Doolin made a heroic effort and succeeded in stopping the engine before it left the track, and a frightful accidut was averted. The train was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and the track at that point is on the side of a hill, with a bluff on one side and a deep valley on the other. The train was delayed until an engine could be sent from this city.

LUMBERMEN MEET.

Conference of Many States to Restore the Duty on Imported Lumber.

Cincinnati, Dec. 14.—The leading lumber firms and associations of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Louisiana, North Carolina, West Virginia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Florida, Indiana, South Carolina, Iowa, South Dakota, Colorado, Ohio, Texas, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, California, state of Washington, Connecticut and New Jersey will be represented to-morrow at a conference which will open at the Grand Hotel and the object of which is to urge a restoration of the tariff on lumber. Under the act of 1894 rough lumber was placed upon the free list. As a result, according to those engaged in this industry, disaster has overtaken it. The total amount invested or interested in the lumber business in the United States is nearly $600,000,000, and nearly one-half of this great total is represented at tomorrow's convention. It will make an urgent and unanimous demand for the restoration of the duty, and appoint a standing committee to promote that result.

PROMPT ACTION.

Will Be Taken on Tariff by the New Administration.

New York, Dec. 14.—H. H. Kohlsaat, of Chicago, proprietor of the Times-Herald and Post, who, since election, has been mentioned as a possible member of the McKinley cabinet, is in the city. Mr. Kohlsaat said that he is not looking for a cabinet position, and could not accept such a place if it were offered to him.

"McKinley's administration," he added, "will in my judgment be the most successful the country has ever had.

"I have talked with Major McKinley about tariff revision. He is in sympathy with the movement to frame a moderate tariff bill this winter so that it may be ready to introduce as soon as Congress is called together in extra session in the spring.

"It is practically settled that an extra session of Congress cannot be avoided; I think the extra session will begin before April, and that a new tariff law will be on the statute books before July 1."

LABOR'S LEADERS.

Silver Cranks Likely to Break Out in Federation Meeting.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 14.—Although politics is barred in the deliberations of the Federation of Labor, it is given out on the quiet that the silver delegates, many of whom were conspicuous in the Bryan campaign, will submit a resolution indorsing the 16 to 1 doctrine, and pledging the Federation to give its support and influence to the agitation that the supporters of silver intend to carry on for the next four years. Any such a programme, however, will be vigorously fought by President Gompers and other old federationists who believe in keeping the organization clear of party politics. There are suggestions that the resolution, if drawn, may be shelved by the executive committee, but if it reaches the floor of the convention a warm fight is inevitable.

WOULD ABOLISH FORTY COUNTIES.

Economical Scheme in Kansas Likely to Be Defeated.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 14.—The proposition to abolish 40 Western Kansas counties and reorganize them into four big ones meets with the approval of the people in the eastern part of the state, but the people in the western part are bitterly opposed to it. Representative Newton Ury, of Bourbon county, is the father of the scheme. He wants the change made in order to reduce the public expenses in the West. Conservative politicians express the opinion that the bill will not become a law.

FOREIGN.

MACEO IS DEAD.

Cuban General the Victim of Treachery.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 14.—General Antonio Maceo, the famous Cuban leader, is really dead, having been treacherously murdered by Spaniards December 7 while on his way to attend a conference to which he was invited by the Marquis of Ahumeda, acting captain general of Cuba, while General Weyler was in the field.

Yesterday a letter was received by Col. J. A. De Huan, the head of the Florida junta, from his secretary correspondent in Havana, giving a detailed account of the assassination of General Maceo and his entire staff, with the exception of Dr. Zertucha, who was Maceo's physician. The letter came from a reliable source in Havana, but the correspondent's name, of course, cannot be made public, for as Mr. Hoan said: "The writer would be shot within an hour by Spanish authorities if they knew who gave away details of

ANTONIO MACEO.

one of the most horrible atrocities ever chronicled in modern warfare."

Into a Trap.

It appears that the Marquis of Ahumeda, who is officiating as captain general of Cuba during Weyler's absence in the field, sent a letter to General Maceo inviting the Cuban leader to a conference near Punta Brava, stating he desired to confer with him as to some means of stopping bloodshed and the great waste of human life, and to getting his views on the subject. Maceo, who was the soul of honor, never for a moment thought treachery was intended, especially as the invitation came from such a prominent Spaniard as the Marquis of Ahumeda, and he immediately returned an answer, saying he would be glad to meet the Spanish general.

Attended by his staff only, consisting of 35 men and officers, he went to the rendezvous, little dreaming of what was in store for him. On his arrival at the trocha, the Spanish soldiers there, acting under orders, actually saluted the rebel chieftain as he passed, but after reaching the rendezvous on the east side near a hillside, thickly wooded, the Cuban leader was surprised to see, instead of the Marquis of Ahumeda, a large body of Spanish soldiers, who seemed to come from every side.

Shot to Death.

The actions of the Spanish troops were so suspicious that Maceo felt that he had been cruelly trapped, and his suspicions were confirmed when a peremptory command came for his surrender. This he refused and immediately the Spanish rifles belched forth a deadly hail of lead. Maceo, with the cry of "Cuba libre" on his lips, was among the first to fall with several bullets in his body.

Young Francisco Gomez, son of the Cuban commander in chief, was the next to fall, and in a few moments a number of bloody corpses, all shot almost beyond recognition, so fierce and concentrated was the Spanish fire, was all that remained of the gallant Cubans, who had trusted not wisely but too well to Spanish honor. Only one member of the staff escaped—Dr. Zertucha. This the Cubans regard as very peculiar.

Havana, Dec. 10.—The confident claims of the Spanish officials that they have abundant proof of the death of Antonio Maceo and his young aide, Francisco Gomez, son of Maximo Gomez, continue without abatement. The details which are announced, however, of the facts relied upon for the identification of the two Cubans have caused an undercurrent of doubt in this city. Major Cirujeda, who commanded the Spanish forces in the engagement at Punta Brava on Monday and whose troops discovered the two bodies and gave the evidence of identification, consented to be interviewed on the circumstances of the case. He said to the correspondent of the Associated Press that when the rebels were routed it was evident that the body of the chief was abandoned on the field.

The Spanish column, without stopping to explore the field, went in hot pursuit of the insurgents and followed them for a mile or more. Meantime young Gomez is supposed to have committed suicide by Maceo's side.

Robbing the Bodies.

While the troops were returning to Guato after the pursuit had ceased, various guerillas belonging to Major Cirujeda's command went over the field where the rout of the insurgents had occurred and searched the bodies remaining there for anything of importance.

"The body of Maceo," Major Cirujeda continued, "was relieved of a ring, clothing, etc. The guerillas who performed the act, were at the time, quite unaware that the body was that of Maceo. In fact, little attention was paid to the identity of the bodies. It was already dark on the field and it was raining. Various other bodies were also searched."

It was an adjutant, according to Major Cirujeda who insisted that the above mentioned body and the other, which was lying by its side, were evidently of first rate importance, and that they must not thus be left without identification.

Dragged at Horses' Tails.

"The two bodies were, therefore, tied by the feet to the tails of some horses," Major Cirujeda went on to relate, "and thus dragged over the ground, the intention being to carry them to town for identification. But after proceeding for a while the horses became tired with their burden and the bodies were therefore cut loose and left in the road."

When the troops reached Guato, Major Cirujeda proceeded to read the documents which had been found upon the bodies and which were described in a dispatch exclusively to the Associated Press yesterday.

After reading these documents, Major Cirujeda says he became convinced that the bodies which his troops had abandoned were those of Antonio Maceo and young Gomez. But it was then too late to return and recover them. Major Cirujeda, however, expresses the firm conviction that they were those of Maceo and Gomez's son. With the insurgents in the battle was a beautiful amazon about 22 years of age who urged the rebels "a la machet."

It is thus seen that there has been no actual identification of the bodies themselves, the conviction as to identity resting upon the evidence of documents and articles found upon them.

MACEO'S SUCCESSOR.

He is Gen. Juan Ruis Rivera, a Brave Officer.

New York, Dec. 14.—Gen. Juan Ruis Rivera, who succeeds Maceo in command of the Cuban forces in the province of Pinar Del Rio, is the son of a

JUAN RUIS RIVERA.
Antonio Maceo's Successor.

wealthy Spanish family, and was born in Porto Rico in 1847. His father was a colonel in the army of Spain, but left Spain to take charge of a plantation which he owned in Porto Rico.

Young Rivera was sent to Spain to be educated as a lawyer, and was a student at the University of Barcelona when the first Cuban war began in 1868. All of his sympathies were with the people of the struggling islands and despite his parentage and his Spanish education, he gave up the study of law at Barcelona, and sailed for Cuba. He was welcomed by the generals of the Cuban army and at once became an officer on Gen. Gomez's staff. Later he was promoted to the position of secretary of Gen. Garcia, then the commander of the department of the East.

His long experience and his splendid courage have made a most valuable factor in the conduct of the campaigns of the Cuban army. He is a man of great personal magnetism, and the soldiers are said to be devoted to him. Maceo regarded him as the ablest of his generals and as his natural successor.

"Maceo's army will be perfectly safe in Rivera's hands," said Gen. Manuel Sangully yesterday. Gen. Sangully, now in New York, has fought beside Gen. Rivera and knows him well. He served with him in the ten years' war.

WEYLER IS GLAD.

He Claims to Think That the Rebel Cause Is Lost.

Havana, Dec. 14.—In an interview with a correspondent for a Madrid newspaper, Captain General Weyler states that he has returned to Havana in order to disperse the rebels who are flocking into the province of Havana. He says he will then return to Pinar Del Rio, where he hopes to effect pacification in three weeks.

Captain General Weyler said that Maceo's death was a terrible blow to the insurgents; that ther had no other general equal to him in prestige, and that many insurgents were likely to abandon their arms in consequence of his death.

ANOTHER REVOLT.

Rebellion in the Philippines Becoming Stronger.

Madrid, Dec. 15.—A dispatch received here from Singapore, says that the natives of Mindano island, one of the Philippine group, have revolted, and that many of the native troops are deserting to the insurgents.

It is further stated that the situation at Manilla is full of anxiety. Bands of insurgents frequently approach that town at night time and fire volleys into the place. A dispatch to the Imparcial from Singapore admits that there has been a general massacre at Cavite, the fortified seaport town of the island of Luzon. It adds that 1500 prisoners revolted, killed the soldiers, seized arms, and tried to raise the native inhabitants against the garrison. Continuing, these advices say that the revolt failed, the revolters were shot down in the streets, and a general massacre followed during the night. Scores of corpses were picked up and many of the prisoners who were recaptured were shot the following morning.

IN ENGLAND, TOO!

Meeting to Promote the Interests of Protection.

London, Dec. 10.—The conference at St. James Hall to-day open to a all favorable to the reform of the fiscal policy of Great Britain on protection lines, and called by James Lowther, M. P., who presided, was thinly attended. Those present included Lord Marsham and Messrs. Howarth, Disraeli and Seton Kerr, members of parliament.

Mr. Lowther, in a long speech, stated that there is a rapidly increasing sentiment in Great Britain that the nation's fiscal policy is radicallywrong. The sultan of Turkey, he added, is the only ruler under heaven who has adopted the principles of the Cobden Club.

Continuing, Mr. Lowther remarked: "Within a year the two greatest republics of the world have gone through remarkable changes."

The speaker then referred to the high character and great ability of President-elect McKinley, saying: "He would never have occupied his present position had not his name been associated with the most protective tariff ever framed in the United States. And the same can be said of M. Meline (the French premier).

Mr. Lowther then mentioned the recent Canadian general election to prove that the settled policy of Canada was protection; declared himself as much opposed to the ruin of England by Manitoba as by Minnesota wheat, and asserted that it was no longer true that the masses in England were opposed to any imposition of duties. Between two and a half and three millions acres of land, Mr. Lowther explained, had been driven out of cereal production in England for 120,000,000 pounds of imports, of which the most could be produced here.

The speaker then stated that he favored a 5 per cent duty on wheat, which he added would produce £12,500,000 ($62,500,000) of revenue.

TURKEY MUST REFORM.

England, Russia and France Have So Agreed.

London, Dec. 9.—The Birmingham Post to-day confirms the repeated statements on the same subject cabled to the Associated Press during the past two months, in saying that it learns from a high quarter that an understanding has been arrived at between Great Britain, Russia and France for the settlement of the so-called eastern question

WASHINGTON.

THE POSTOFFICES.

Interesting Report by Postmaster General Wilson.

Washington, Dec. 9.—A vigorous protest against the abuse of the postal service is made in the annual report of Postmaster General Wilson. He quotes figures which show excess of expenditures over receipts of $8,127,988 for the past fiscal year, which, however, is a decrease in deficiency of $1,679,956, as compared with the previous fiscal year.

The postmaster general argues that there is no necessity for the annual deficit in the revenues of the department, and that but a few lines of amendment by Congress to the postal laws will wipe it out and give in its place a steady surplus. It has its chief source, he says, in the transmission at second class rates of a large and rapidly increasing volume of matter never in the contemplation of the law. The report recites the strenuous efforts of the past to secure legislation designed to protect the postal service from this waste of its earnings and the taxpayers from the large burden imposed on them by the regular deficits. But, it says, up to now the combinations and active efforts of the beneficiaries of this abuse have parried all appeals of the department.

The gross money expenditures of the department were $99,626,296.84, and including the earnings of the Pacific railroads, $1,558,898.69, an expenditure of $92,186,185.53 to handle the department's business. It thus appears that from two-thirds of the matter handled the last fiscal year, the revenue was less than one-thirtieth of the cost of the mail service.

Postmaster General Wilson discusses the proposed one-cent letter rate, the cheapest postage in the world. He says it would yield a great profit, but it is idle to talk of such reduction while two-thirds of our mail matter is handled at a small fraction of its cost and the deficits of the department in consequence have aggregated in 11 years, since the act of March 3, 1885 (one cent a pound rate) the enormous sum of $86,988,442. This, in fact, should be further increased by the unascertained overtime letter carrier claims and the unliquidated indebtedness of the department for telegraph service, left over from the last administration. This would make the actual deficit over $90,000,000.

The report says that if the two items of second class matter at one cent per pound and of country distribution paid their proportionate share of cost it is figured that it would create an apparent surplus in the revenue of $21,440,669 instead of the deficiency of over $8,000,000.

Twelve thousand and ninety appointments of postmasters were made during the year, of which 1,341 were due to removals. There were 193 fraud orders issued during the year. The headquarters of all, or nearly all of the avowed lottery concerns have been removed to foreign shores, but it is thought much matter sent by them reaches addresses in this country through the mails which the department practically has no power to prevent, and that express companies carry large sums of money from our people to them.

OUR CIRCULATION.

Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The annual report of James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, submitted to Congress, contains information in detail in regard to the organization, supervision and liquidation of national banks for the year ended October 31, 1896.

During the year, 28 new banks were organized with a capital stock aggregating $3,245,660. The total number of national banks organized since June 30, 1863, the date of the granting of the first certificate of authority, is 5,051, making an average of 153 for each year. Of this number 3,679 were in active operation on October 31, 1896, with an authorized capital stock aggregating $650,014,895.

The total amount of circulating notes outstanding on October 31, 1896, was $234,553,807, of which amount $7,098,205 was issued by bonds still held for account of insolvent and liquidating banks, and $18,747,430 by lawful money deposited for account of the same and by active banks reducing circulation.

The net increase in circulation issued by bonds during the year was $26,329,053, and the gross increase in the total circulation was $21,099,429. The total resources of the 3,676 banks reporting on October 6, 1896, was $3,263,685,313. Of their liabilities $2,597,891,058 represented individual deposits; $336,342,834 surplus and net undivided profits, and $209,944,019 outstanding circulating notes issued by bonds.

Bank Failures.

The number of banks that went into voluntary liquidation during the year was 37, with a capital stock of $3,745,000 and circulation amounting to $1,262,825.

Receivers were appointed during the year for 27 banks, the aggregate capital stock of which was $3,805,000, and their circulation $761,500.

The average rate of dividend paid for the current year was 6.9; the per cent of dividends based on capital and surplus, 5; and the per cent of the net earnings on capital and surplus, 5.4.

An exhaustive and interesting analysis is presented of returns received from banks as to the extent to which the use of instruments of credit enter into the settlement of wholesale and retail transactions in daily life. The conclusion drawn from these returns is that 67.4 per cent of the retail trade of the country is transacted by means of credit paper; that 95.3 per cent of the wholesale trade is so carried on; 95.1 per cent of business other than mercantile, and 92.5 per cent of all business in retail trade the national banks have 86 per cent of the deposits.

TO AID CUBA.

Three Resolutions in the United States Senate.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Senator Cameron, (Rep. Pa.,) to-day introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives that the independence of the republic of Cuba be and the same is hereby acknowledged by the United States of America.

"Resolved, That the United States should use its friendly offices with the government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba."

Mr. Mills, (Dem. Tex.,) followed the Cameron resolution with the following resolution:

"Resolved, etc. That the President of the United States is hereby directed to take possession of the island of Cuba with the military and naval forces of the United States and hold the same until the people of Cuba can organize a government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed and arm and equip such military and naval forces as may be necessary to secure them against foreign invasion."

The Mills resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Call, (Dem. Fla.,) followed with a joint resolution as follows:

"Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives, that the United States of America recognize the Republic of Cuba as a free and independent government and accord to the people of Cuba all the rights of a sovereign and independent government in the ports and within the jurisdiction of the United States."

The Call resolution went to the table, Mr. Call announcing that he would speak on it at an early day.

The three Cuban resolutions came in quick succession, each being read in full, and occasioned marked attention owing to the directness and vigor of the language used by the three senators.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

It is Likely to Be Organized Into a Trust.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Unless relief can be had soon from the reichstag the sugar industry of Germany is likely to be organized for self-protection into a gigantic syndicate or trust with the purpose of regulating production and controlling prices. This is the view of United States Consul Mason at Frankfort, set out in an elaborate report to the state department upon the present state of the sugar industry in Germany.

AFTER THE DUCKS.

President Cleveland Will Take a Brief Outing.

Washington, Dec. 11.—President Cleveland will leave the city soon for a few days shotting in South Carolina waters. According to the present programme the President, accompanied by Captain R. D. Evans of the navy, Captain Lamberton of the Fifth lighthouse district and Dr. O'Rielly the President's physician, will leave here late Saturday night or Sunday morning by rail for Georgetown, S. C., where they will be met by a lighthouse tender, probably the Wisteria, and taken down Winyah bay to a club house where the party will be guests of Gen. Alexander.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TARIFF PROGRESS.

A New Bill Will Soon Be Under Way.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The ways and means committee of the house will begin work before the holiday recess of congress upon the tariff bill, which is to be the chief feature in the policy of the incoming administration, and will endeavor to perfect the bill so that it may be presented to the house of the 55th congress early in the special session, which President McKinley will summon for revising the tariff laws.

This programme was formally decided upon last night by a conference of the Republican members of the committee held in General Grosvenor's rooms at the Cochran hotel. It gives semi-official confirmation to the announcements made by the Associated Press a week ago that the President-elect had concluded to have an extra session and that the Republican leaders had abandoned the Dingley bill, a temporary measure which was passed by the house in the last session, and amended with a free silver substitute by the senate.

All Republican ways and means men attended the conference last night. They decided that Chairman Dingley shall call a meeting of the full committee for Saturday, at which the usual formality of giving the minority members an opportunity to vote upon the programme will be enacted. The proposition to be laid before the committee is that hearings be given by the full committee at which all parties having an interest in the tariff will be invited to give their views, these hearings to be commenced within a few days.

General Grosvenor and Mr. Dingley, it is understood, conveyed the views of the President-elect upon the programme to their colleagues.

THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

Personnel of the Republican Caucus Committee.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Senator Sherman, as chairman of the Republican caucus to-day announced the membership of the committee provided for under Senator Walcott's resolution to prepare the way for an international agreement on silver. Senator Wilcott was made chairman and Senators Chandler and Gear were appointed as the other members. Senator Wolcott said to-day that he would call the committee together at the first practical moment, not later than Monday, and proceed immediately to frame a bill with the hope of securing legislation at the present session of congress that would enable Mr. McKinley to proceed with his efforts in behalf of silver immediately after his inauguration.

QUEEN LIL'S VISIT.

It is Causing Some Talk in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 12.—While no official information has been received as to the purpose of ex-Queen Liluokalani's visit to this country, her coming at this time occasions much comment in official quarters. She will be met here, it is understood, by Princess Kaouhani, who has been sojourning in Italy and will come here for this meeting.

Minister Hatch, of Hawaii, is now in New York, and Mr. Cooper, the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs, is en route to San Francisco to take the steamer for Hawaii on the 16th inst. This will bring him into close proximity to the ex-queen at San Francisco.

In the event of the ex-queen and princess coming to Washington their visit could not be regarded by the authorities here as official, for the United States has formally recognized the republic of Hawaii and its diplomatic representatives receive full official credit here. The last friction was removed when Minister Thurston retired on the request of Mr. Gresham. The ex-queen and princess, therefore, could not be treated other than as private citizens. When Princess Kailouana visited the United States three years ago she was socially received by Mrs. Cleveland, but not officially recognized or received by the President or other officials.

It is understood that the queen's resources have been such of late that the addition of a pension, as one of the features of an annexation treaty, might not be unacceptable. One of the features of the former proposed annexation treaties has been a pension to the deposed sovereign.

NEW EXTRADITION TREATIES

For Criminals Who Would Escape From Justice.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The state department has been devoting much attention of late to the extension of its system of extradition treaties and by recent additions it has considerably narrowed the opportunities of criminals to find places of refuge from arrest and punishment.

The last additions to the list of these treaties are with Argentine and the Orange Free state, which were transmitted to the senate. The Argentine treaty is patterned after our treaty of 1889 with Great Britain, which is regarded as a model convention of its kind. There was much need for this particular treaty because the Argentine government had refused to surrender fugitives from the United States on the ground that the United States did not reciprocate. The negotiations of the treaty was a delicate and difficult undertaking and the success that has been attained, it is said at the state department, is owing to the astuteness and energy exhibited by United States Minister Buchanan. The Orange Free state treaty is intended to replace and extend an older and somewhat ineffective convention.

IMMIGRATION BILL

Will Be Prominent This Week in Congress.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The Lodge immigration bill as the "unfinished business" will have the right of way in the Senate each day after 2 o'clock until disposed of, and the friends of the measure have announced their determination not to cease their labors in its behalf until a vote should be secured upon it.

After the immigration bill comes that providing for free homesteads on lands formerly occupied by Indians as reservations. The present homestead law does not apply to these lands, and it is claimed that the fact that it does not, has cost many settlers their homestead rights.

It is probable that these two measures will consume the greater part of the time of the Senate this week, and it is quite possible that they may not be disposed of.

The bill providing for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people is the special order for to-day, but it may go over until a future date.

There is a possibility that Congress may on Thursday or Friday adjourn over until after the holidays. The Cuban question may furnish a topic for a sensation at any time.

PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

Bill to Have It Chosen From Congress.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Representative Barrett, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill providing that members of the President's Cabinet shall be chosen from either the Senate of House of Representatives, with the restriction that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be chosen from the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of State from the Senate. They are to retain their seats in Congress and lose their portfolio when the term to which they are elected expires. Only the salary of a Cabinet officer is to be drawn by such officials.

A member of congress who passes from one House to the other will retain his position in the Cabinet. They are to be confirmed in the manner now provided by law. No time is fixed when it shall go into effect.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

New Bond Between England and America.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The negotiations between the United States and Great Britain for a treaty of general arbitration, covering all subjects of difference between the two English-speaking nations, present and prospective, has advanced to a stage of completeness far beyond what the public has had reason to believe.

The purpose of Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote is to conclude the negotiations within the next three weeks. All of the substantial features of the treaty have been agreed on. From the present status of the negotiations, it is believed the following will be the important terms of the treaty:

Principal Points.

First—A term of five years from the date of the exchange of ratification within which the treaty shall be operative.

Second—A court of arbitration of six members, three to be drawn from the judiciary of the United States and three from the judiciary of Great Britain.

Third—The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations, now pending, or to arise within the period of five years, this not to include the Bering sea question, or the Venezuelan question, now before independent commissions, but to include the question of the boundary between Alaska and British North America.

Will Clear the Board.

Aside from the previously referred to points, it can be stated in a general way that the terms of the treaty are such as to "clear the board" of all the vexatious questions which have arisen between the United States and Great Britain. These have been numerous in recent years, and some of them have threatened serious consequences.

All the negotiations have been carried on in Washington and the signing of the instrument will occur here.

Mr. Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote have borne the brunt of the work, the latter executing the views of Lord Salisbury in such a way as to expedite the final arrangements.

Mr. Bayard has not taken part in the negotiations, although indirectly he has contributed to the result.

TARIFF HEARINGS.

Programme Under Which the Committee Will Work.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The programme of tariff hearings adopted by the committee on ways and means is as follows:

Monday, December 28, schedule A, chemicals, oils and paints and schedule H, spirits, wines and other beverages.

Tuesday, December 29, schedule I, cotton manufactures and schedule L, silks and silk goods.

Wednesday, December 30, schedule E, sugar and molasses.

Thursday, December 31, schedule D, wood and manufactures of, and schedule M, pulp, papers and books.

Saturday, January 2, schedule J, flax, hemp, jute and manufactures of.

Monday, January 4, schedule F, tobacco and manufactures of.

Tuesday, January 5, schedule G, agricultural products and provisions, including live animals, dairy products, fruits, fish, meats, salt, etc.

Wednesday, January 6, schedule K, wool, and on Thursday, January 7, manufactures of wool.

Friday, January 8, schedule B, earthenware, glassware, marble and stone.

Saturday, January 9, schedule C, iron and lead ore, metals and manufactures of.

Monday, January 11, schedule N, sundries, including buttons, coal, gloves, leather and manufactures of, and free list.

Persons who desire to present a written statement in respect to any of said schedules may forward the same to the clerk of the committee at any time prior to the close of the hearings.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Many Veterans of the War Applying at the Homes.

Washington, Dec. 9.—W. B. Franklin, president board of managers of the national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, in his report to Congress says a gradual decrease is shown in the case of maintenance of both the state and national homes. The whole number cared for at all homes was 40,448, an increase of 2,905, at an average cost of $111.60 per man. Applications for admission, he says, are more numerous than ever before. Greater number of persons apply for admission each year and as they are nearly all eligible it will be necessary for Congress to make additional provision for their accommodation. It is estimated that there are 154,810 soldiers, any one of whom may become a beneficiary of the homes.

CONFERENCE

Of Republican Members of the Ways and Means Committee.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee held another conference this morning. It was thought yesterday that the Democratic members of the committee would be present this morning, and would be formally notified of the proposition to proceed with the preparation of the new tariff bill and to give hearings to the various industries affected. It was decided, however, to postpone the meeting of the full committee until next week.

TO REDUCE SALARIES.

Bill Introduced in the Senate by Mr. Chandler.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Senator Chandler has introduced a bill in the Senate for a 10 per cent reduction of the salaries of all federal employes. The reduction shall begin on the 30th of June, 1897, and continue for three years and shall include all officers and employes of the United States whose salaries are paid from the treasury either annually, quarterly, monthly or semi-monthly, except those whose compensation cannot be diminished during their continuance in office.

NEW MEXICO.

Not Likely to Be a State for Some Time.

Washington, Dec. 11.—That favorable action is not expected very soon on the bill to admit New Mexico to statehood, was made evident yesterday. Delegate Catron, of that territory at the meeting of the House committee on territories, gave notice that at a future meeting he would move that the consideration of the bill providing for the admission of New Mexico be postponed two years.

Currency Reform.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The House committee on banking and currency has adopted resolutions requesting commercial organizations with definite plans for currency reform to submit them to the committee and requesting Comptroller Eckles to present his views to the committee.

Young men or old should not fail to read Thos. Slater's offer on page 3.

TO FIGHT PLATT.

Joseph Choate Announces Himself for the Senate.

New York, Dec. 15.—Joseph H. Choate has formally announced his candidacy for Senatorial honors. Yesterday he sent a reply to the resolutions endorsing him recently by the Union League Club.

Mr. Choate's letter, which is addressed to W. D. Guthrie, is as follows:

"You have handed me a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Union League Club, of the city of New York, and have asked me to declare whether I would be a candidate for the position of United States Senator in accordance with these resolutions. In view of the present political conditions in this state, I have no hesitation in saying that I will be a candidate, and if elected will try to serve the people of the state and nation to the best of my ability. I am deeply grateful for the compliment paid me by the Union League Club, foremost as it has ever been among organizations; devoted to the success of the Republican party, for whose candidates I voted from the beginning and in whose principles I have always believed. To that party the country must look now as it ever has, for the national safety and prosperity, and the preservation of the constitution.

"JOSEPH H. CHOATE."

Joseph Hodges Choate is the foremost member of the bar of New York city. There are those who class him first among the legal lights of the country and assign him the place that was occupied by Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Addis Emmet, and Charles O'Conor. His eminence has been won purely in his profession, for he has never occupied a public office or been in the public eye except as a lawyer. But in that capacity he has been, indeed, prominent. He was the leading counsel in the Tweed ring prosecution, in the investigation of the validity of the dismissal from the army of Gen. Fitz John Porter, in the libel suit of Gaston L. Fenardent against Gen. Cesnol, in the contest over the Vanderbilt millions, in the Chinese exclusion case, in the case of David Neagle who shot Judge Terry in the defense of Justice Field, in the Pacific Railway suit, and of later day fame, in the suit for damages against Russell Sage for using Mr. Choate's client as a buffer against a dynamite bomb. What lawyer is more versatile than Mr. Choate? Who excels him in a cross examination, in pleading before a jury, in sharp satire, quick repartee, learning, acumen, and profound resource? No one, say his friends in New York. He made a grand president of the constitutional convention of 1894, and there is no earthly reason, argue New Yorkers, why he should not shine in the Senate. Mr. Choate is derived from the grim Puritan stock of the Pilgrim Fathers, and it is a mystery where and how he got his magnetic good nature and his broad humor. He is a product of the schools of Salem and Harvard College. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, at Boston, and in 1856 came to New York. Mr. Choate is 64 years old and yearly becomes maturer and more resourceful. Rufus Choate, great as a lawyer, was his uncle.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.
Candidate for United States Senator from New York.

MODEL FARMS.

Unique Experiment Started by the Burlington Road.

Omaha, Dec. 12.—The success of soil culture in the West has determined the Burlington Railroad company to establish a number of experimental stations, or "model farms," in Kansas and Nebraska, to lead farmers to new efforts in this direction.

Incidentally the company expects returns from its investments in increased and regular crops, necessitating heavy freight and passenger traffic. Model farms have been established at Oberlin, Kan., and at McCook, Holdredge, Alma and Broken Bow, Neb. Something was done in this line by the company last year and with immediately satisfactory results.

The soil of the Western prairies is dry and hard to an unknown depth. However, where the surface has been disturbed and capillary attraction interfered with it becomes moist and mellow. The surface will be regularly cultivated to a depth of one or two inches, and capillary attraction will bring the moisture to the surface.

BURIED ALIVE.

Four Miners Are Entombed in a California Plant.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 11.—A special dispatch from Yuma says that news has reached there from Hedges, fifteen miles distant in San Diego county, of a terrible disaster in the Queen mine at that place, owned by the Gold Cross Mining and Milling company. Some time last night a cavein occurred in the main shaft, and, as a result, several miners have lost their lives, and more are injured. Reports are meagre and conflicting, but the generally accepted one is that four miners are entombed at the bottom of the shaft with no chances of escape, and four or five have been rescued badly injured.

TWO SURVIVORS.

All That Are Left of the Crew of the Rajah.

Swansea, Wales, Dec. 11.—The British ship Springwell, Captain Kinnan, from Liverpool on December 9, for Galveston, has arrived here with two survivors of the German ship Rajah, of Bremen which left Cardiff on Wednesday last for Hong Kong. She capsized in a gale near Lundy island at the entrance of the Bristol channel. Nineteen of the Rajahs' crew drowned.

Costly Fire.

Deadwood, S. D., Dec. 12.—The new Ellison hoist in course of construction by the Homestake Mining Company, at Lead City, one of the largest buildings in the hills, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. The loss will run up into the thousands. The fire caught from a defective stove pipe.

California's Vote.

San Francisco, Dec. 14.—The vote of California for Presidential electors has been tabulated, and shows the following result totals: Republicans, 146,588; fusion, 144,766; Prohibition, 2,573.

CONSUMPTION

TO THE EDITOR: I have an absolute Cure for CONSUMPTION and all Bronchial, Throat and Lung Troubles, and all conditions of Wasting Away. By its timely use thousands of apparently hopeless cases have been *permanently cured*. So proof-positive am I of its power to cure, I will send *FREE* to anyone afflicted, THREE BOTTLES of my Newly Discovered Remedies, upon receipt of Express and Postoffice address. Always sincerely yours,
T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York.
When writing the Doctor, please mention this paper.

OFF FOR CUBA.

Many Yankees Looking for War and Glory.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 15.—Next Friday a Mississippi Valley regiment of 1,000 men will leave New Orleans for Cuba as allies of the insurgents. Two hundred of these are St. Louisans, the others come from East St. Louis, Pana, Ill., and other points on the Illinois Central and Iron Mountain railroads. Julius Van Gerst will be in charge of the expedition, with W. C. Carter, J. L. Goodner and Cornelius Knott as aids. The quartet met at the Merchants' Hotel yesterday and completed arrangements. Van Gerst and Knott will leave this evening on the Illinois Central with 100 volunteers, picking up other men on the road, and then proceed via steamer to New Orleans. Goodner leaves Wednesday on the Iron Mountain and Carter on Tuesday.

"I had not been expecting to leave for Cuba so soon," said Van Gerst, "but a telegram from New Orleans last night settled it. A steamer will meet us at New Orleans. We have the men ready to go. Five hundred are now at New Orleans. We will take the others from St. Louis, East St. Louis and other cities all along the Illinois Central and Iron Mountain. I believe we will sail to Spanish Honduras, then up the Rio Dulta River, that is not navigable to Spanish warships."

Van Gerst has been in the Cuban service since the beginning of the revolution, and has been here since last May quietly recruiting men.

Terrible War Engine.

Knott, who is a chemist, told Van Gerst of a new explosive. Carter, a machinist, was taken into their confidence, and for the past two months they have been working on an appartus from which the explosives will work.

"What the new explosive and apparatus is like I cannot say just now," said Van Gerst. "But I have no objection to making it public after our expedition has been successfully launched.

"I will say this much. Whirling iron slugs and bullets are packed in it, and they are discharged at a terrific speed, clearing a space 200 feet in width and 150 feet in length before it."

Columbus, O., Dec. 15.—Adjutant General Axline has received direct information from Cuba that there are now about 250 members and former members of the Ohio National Guard enlisted in the army of the Cuban insurgents. They are in the division of Gomez's army known as "Ohio Legion" and are under command of J. M. Phillips, formerly captain in the Ohio National Guard at Ironton, who has the rank of colonel in the Cuban army.

The insurgents have secured a number of Maxim guns, small artillery, which the Cubans are unable to manage and American soldiers are much desired to operate them. General Axline's informant who was formerly engaged in newspaper work in Toledo, says the Cubans need ammunition now worse than anything else.

General Axline says the feeling amon gthe National Guard in behalf of Cuba is very strong and that if permitted to go as a body probably 90 per cent of the members would go voluntarily.

TO WED A COUNT.

Chauncey Depew Will Not Get Miss Edith Collins.

New York, Dec. 15.—The engagement was announced yesterday in New York and Paris of Miss Edith Lyman Collins, only daughter of Clarence Lyman Collins, of this city, to Rechid Bey, Count Czayhowski, councilor of state of the Turkish embassy at Rome. This alliance is looked upon as most brilliant.

MISS EDITH COLLINS.

Miss Collins, whose engagement to her guardian, Chauncey M. Depew, was rumored without authority, is descended from a long line of distinguished American ancestors, among them, on her father's side, were two colonial governors—Governor William Bratord, of Massachusetts and Governor Leet of Connecticut. On her mother's side Miss Collins is a great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt.

Count Czarkowski, who is looked upon as one of the most brilliant diplomats in Europe, is highly esteemed by the sultan, and is one of his advisers.

Miss Collins has, besides her beauty and wealth, many accomplishments. She is versed in French, Italian, German and Russian, and is an artist of no small merit.

In all probability the wedding will be celebrated during the latter part of January.

MANY WRECKS

As a Result of the Winter Gales at Sea.

Rouen, Dec. 15.—The French steamer Marie-Fanny, from Bayonne, for this port, has been totally lost off the Island of Alderney. The captain was saved, but 14 members of the crew were drowned.

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 15.—The mail steamer from the north reports that seven schooners were wrecked in last Wednesday's gale.

Paris, Dec. 15.—The French steamer Coventry, which left Bayonne on December 4, for Cardiff, has not been sighted since, and it is believed that she has foundered with 20 hands on board.

Will Wear the Badge.

La Grange, Ind., Dec. 12.—Al. L. Dorris, a well-to-do farmer, living near Union, across the state line, has signed a contract by the terms of which he agrees to forfeit $1,000 if he shaves or cuts his hair until Bryan is elected President. The contract is drawn in legal terms, and Mr. Dorris declares his purpose of living up to its novel provisions.

R R R
READY RELIEF
RADWAY'S

Is the only safe and perfectly harmless remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain. It instantly relieves and soon cures Headache, whether sick or nervous; Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swelling of the Joints, Sprains, Bruises and Pains of all kinds. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by Druggists all the world over.

MIXED THE BABIES.

Strange Plight of Two Families in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 12.—Affairs are badly mixed in a house on Wood street, near Thirty-fifth. About a week ago a mother and her daughter, who with their husbands live together, each gave birth to a girl. A nurse girl was hired to look after the babies, who are as much alike as two peas. Sunday she undressed both of the tots to give them a bath, carefully laying out the clothes so she would know which was which when she was ready to dress them. She had so much trouble with the infants while in the water that she dressed them hurriedly, paying no attention to the clothing she put on them.

As she handed the children back to their mothers each inquired anxiously if the nurse was sure she had given her the right baby. The nurse was struck and had to admit that she couldn't. There has been no peace in that household since. Two doctors were sent for, but they could not help matters and told the mothers that they would have to wait till the infants had grown old enough to show some resemblance to their parents and then the tangle could be straightened out.

AN OLD LADY.

Mrs. Priscilla Spooner Has Reached Her 103d Year.

Akron, O., Dec. 11.—Mrs. Priscilla I. Spooner, the oldest woman on the Western Reserve, celebrated her 103d birthday at her home in Kent to-day. She has lived many years in Ohio, but was born in Duxbury, Mass., December 11, 1793. Her father, Captain Judah Delano, of a packet schooner trading between Boston and Portland, Me., removed to Portland when she was a child and in school there, his daughter was a classmate of Nathaniel P. Willis.

Mrs. Spooner remembers a procession which took place in Portland on the day of Washington's funeral, and recalls that she wore a band of crepe on her own arm that day.

Mrs. Spooner is the mother of Hon. H. C. Sanford of this city. She attributes her longevity to her happy disposition and care of her health in small things. She spends much of her time reading, and her present state of health promises that she will see the birth of the twentieth century.

STEINWAY'S FORTUNE.

His Will Leaves the Most of It to His Children.

New York, Dec. 12.—William Steinway's fortune is left largely to his children. His will, which was executed on July 12, 1895, was filed in the office of the surrogate. By it he appoints his nephews, Charles H. Steinway and Frederick T. Steinway, and his son-in-law, Louis von Bernuth, executors, and his daughter, Paula Theoda von Bernuth, executrix. All are trustees.

The value of Mr. Steinway's estate is placed at $500,000 in real property and about $2,000,000 in personal property. A few bequests are made to charity.

Mr. Steinway, having given to charity with a generous hand while alive, evidently believes that his relatives should at his death succeed to his wealth.

KANSAS COAL.

Combination Formed to Control the Output.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 11.—According to information that comes so direct that it can hardly be questioned, a combination to control absolutely the output of the coal mines of Southern Kansas, aggregating half a million tons annually, has been formed.

Capt. S. W. Kniffen, formerly manager of fuel properties of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, has been made general manager of the concern which, it is said, has so figured out its organization as to evade the anti-trust law.

SILVER SPEECH-MAKING.

Puts a Land Register Out of a Job.

Springfield, Mo., Dec. 10.—John G. Newbill, register of the Springfield land office, has been requested to send in his resignation to Secretary of the Interior Francis or undergo charges of neglect of duty. Land Office Inspector Andrews has given him the alternative of resigning or having the latter send in a report that will mean his removal. Mr. Newbill was appointed by President Cleveland in March, 1894. He is said to have neglected his work to further the silver cause.

Markets and Crops.

THE TRADE REPORT.

Improvements Being Put Off Until the New Year.

New York, Dec. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The approach of the holidays and doubt about the action of congress, puts off further improvement until the new year. While industries have gained in working force, they are waiting for commensurate gain in demand, and meanwhile are trying to clear away the embarrassments which restrict them.

The wheat market has weakened with less gloomy news from other countries, and larger Western receipts, though only 3,691,374 bushels against 6,003,704 last year. Disappointment about the break in prices may help to increase receipts. Atlantic exports were but 2,755,651 bushels, flour included, and for two weeks have been but 4,748,118 bushels against 4,172,448 last year. Pacific dispatches show that exports continue very heavy and about 300,000 tons are now available on the Pacific coast. The market has declined 11c and the decrease in demand for flour with high rail rates has closed nearly all the Superior-Duluth and many of the other Northwestern mills.

Cotton has declined 3-16. In spite of all the stories that the crop has nearly all been marketed, deliveries come forward steadily. The iron output for December was 142,278 tons weekly, against 124,077 November 1, and 216,757 a year ago, and unsold stocks reported were 31,901 tons smaller than November 1, but these do not include stocks of the great steel companies. The industry is for the time demoralized by uncertainty regarding the great combinations. The formal withdrawal of the Bellaire company broke the billet pool, but a meeting is in session to reconstruct it, if possible. The beam-makers meet this week to revive, if they can, their compact, and the steel rail workers will meet shortly with the prospect that the important concern will go out, and that if others are not together prices will have to be materially reduced. The bar association scarcely pretend to control prices, which are slightly lower this week; and the rupture of the nail association for the time left the bar price for wire nails about $1.50 at Pittsburg, with extra charges on ordinary assortments averaging 12c against $2.55 paid last month, with extras averaging 70 cents. Until the future influence of these combines is better known, narrow trading must be expected.

The textile industries are working a larger force than in October, but there is not much evidence of larger demand and some kinds of goods are accumulating. As raw cotton is lower, some yielding in prices of staples is expected, and buying for that account more restricted, a few qualities of goods having slightly declined. Print cloths are weak in tone with enormous stocks. Woolen goods are not in better demand and there is general indisposition to make commitments ahead. Sales of wool, in two weeks, 14,378,900 pounds against 11,999,200 last year, and 10,852,700 in 1892, are this year largely between traders, as the mills find at present little encouragement to buy, and London sales are a shade weaker. Quotations are not changed, though more frequent concessions are reported.

Failures for the week have been 380 in the United States, against 333 last year, and 43 in Canada against 54 last year.

New York, Dec. 12.—Bradstreet's says:

There has been no improvement in general trade this week except in holiday specialties. Unseasonable weather has again delayed demand for winter goods and the approach of the period for stock taking will prolong the season of dullness well into next month.

The tendency of prices is more conspicuously downward, noticeably for Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, rails, hides, leather, flour, wheat, corn, oats, lard, cotton and petroleum. Comparatively steady quotations are reported for raw wool, print cloths, lumber, pork and sugar. Coffee is higher. Many who have been extremely bullish as to wheat prices regard the action as likely, notwithstanding the outlook for greater firmness and higher quotations during the latter than the first half of the current cereal year. The collapse or impending dissolution of the iron and steel trust encourages a belief that these metals will range lower. This causes buyers to withhold orders. Dry goods are depressed by the large stocks of print cloths in the hands of manufacturers, and although some New England woolen mills are well supplied with orders there is no revival in woolen manufacturing. Some manufacturers are waiting for the goods market to start up.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week show a marked increase as compared with the preceding week and corresponding week in the preceding year, amounting to $4,999,714 bushels, contrasted with 3,653,000 bushels last week and 2,458,000 bushels in the corresponding week last year.

Exports of Indian corn this week are also heavy, amounting to 3,541,288 bushels, twice as much as in the preceding week and nearly 50 per cent more than in the corresponding week last year.

INDIA'S FAMINE.

How It is Viewed From English Sources.

London, Dec. 14.—The Calcutta Englishman of November 25 contends that the home officials are utterly at fault in regard to the dimensions of the famine. It adds that practically every province is involved and asserts that such errors at the outset may result in irretrievable distress and suffering.

The Mark Lane Express in its crop report to-day says that the rather heavy rainfall of December is welcome and will give the November-sown grain a hopeful start.

"Spain," the Express continues, "has enjoyed an extremely heavy rainfall since October, and the benefit to the agriculture of that arid peninsula is likely to be very great.

"Central Europe has seen a rapid rise of temperature and rather heavy rainfall."

Referring to the Indian outlook, the Mark Lane Express says:

"The Indian rains are too late to allow of anything like the average area of sown wheat for 1897."

Regarding the South American outlook, the Mark Lane Express says that the new wheat is now being reaped in the warmer provinces of Argentina, and adds that the 2,000,000 bushels to 3,200,000 bushels may be exported from Montevideo. The downward tendency of wheat prices in England has been helped by moist, warm weather, and the latest favorable crop report by the British government.

The American Board of Foreign Missions declared that its advices indicate that there is no appreciation of the famine suffering in India at present.

New York wires that the two cargoes of wheat sold to France are to be shipped within three weeks.

Beerbohm, Liverpool closing, wheat futures quiet; January, 6s 8¼d; March, 6s 9¼d; May, 6s 9d. Corn—Steady; March, 2s 9¾d; May, 2s 10d.

Receipts in the Northwest, 262,081 bushels; contract, 140 cars; same time last year, 1,315 cars.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Lower.

At the close to-day at the Toledo Produce Exchange, cash and future delivery wheat was 4c lower than on the preceding day. Prices opened firm, but closed weak. Trade active for May.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 95½c, then 95c.
No. 3 soft red 90c.
December wheat, 95½c, then 95c.
May, 97½@97¾c, then 96c.

Corn active, lower. No. 2 mixed 22½c, No. 3 corn, 20½c. No. 1 white, No. 3 yellow 22c.

Oats dull steady. No. 2 mixed 19c.
Rye steady, dull. No. 2, 30½c. No. 3, 35½c.
Clover seed dull; prime cash $3.50; December, $3.52½; March, $3.60@3.57½.

Grain and Produce.

New York, Dec. 15.—Butter—Market quiet; western creamery, 13@21c; Elgins, 21c; factory, 7@12c. Cheese—Market quiet; state large, 7½@10½c; small, 7½@10½c; part skims, 3½@7c; full skims, 2½@3c. Eggs steady; state and Pennsylvania, 20c; western, 15@20c. Sugar—Raw, easy; granulated, 4¾c. Coffee, dull.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Close—Wheat—December, 77¼c; January, 77¾c; May, 81@81¼c; July, 74¾c. Corn—December, 22¾c; January, 23c; May, 25¾c; July, 26½c. Oats—December, 17c; January, 17½c; May, 20¾@20¾c. Pork—December, $6.77½; January, $7.03½; May, $7.32½. Lard—December, $3.72½; January, $3.85; May, $4.05. Ribs—December, $3.90; January, $4.00@3.87½; May, $4.00@4.02½. Flax seed—Cash, 74½@75c; cash N. W., 76½c; December, 74c; May, 78¾@79c. Timothy—Cash and December, $2.35; February, $2.60; March, $2.70. Rye—Cash, 29c; May, 42½c. Barley—Cash, No. 3, 23@25c.

Buffalo